THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1939 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 229

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

U. S. Business on Rise, Building Survey Reveals; New Salvation Army Head

The World's Day—At a Glance

Aug. 24, 1939

Building Survey Shows Business Upswing

NEW YORK (AP)—A survey of 2,000 small construction firms shows an improvement in business, F. W. Dodge Corporation, building statisticians, reported today.

The survey showed 59 per cent of the firms describing business as better, 18 per cent unchanged, and 23 per cent worse.

Salvation Army Elects Carpenter General

LONDON (AP)—The High Council of the Salvation Army today elected Commissioner George L. Carpenter of Canada as its General, succeeding Gen. Evangeline Booth, who is retiring. He was formerly in International Headquarters in London 16 years, later becoming Chief Secretary of the Eastern Australia territory, then in Buenos Aires in charge of the South America (east) territory.

General Booth expects to live in her house at Hartsdale, N. Y. She was born in England but went to the United States in 1904 as Commander of the Salvation Army in America and later became a United States citizen.

Japan to Seize Shanghai Settlement?

SHANGHAI (AP)—Reliable foreign sources reported today the Japanese Army had landed 6,000 troops in the Shanghai area preparatory to "some action against the International Settlement."

The Japanese were said to have been planning to occupy the Settlement, but to have postponed action because of the Soviet-German nonaggression pact negotiations, which left them uncertain of their position in the world lineup.

Hong Kong Governor Urges Women to Leave

HONG KONG (AP)—Gov. Sir Geoffrey A. S. Northcote, in a broadcast tonight, advised all women and children to leave this British Crown Colony "while it is still possible." He said a general evacuation order might become necessary.

Three Manila-bound steamers left today carrying mostly Germans and mid-Europeans.

Japanese in Boats Renew Tientsin Blockade

TIENTSIN, China (AP)—The Japanese Army resumed its strict blockade of the British and French concessions today, posting sentries in boats to regulate traffic through flooded streets.

A continued rise of the flooded Hai River led British officials to urge all nationals to leave Tientsin immediately.

American authorities said a check indicated all their nationals were safe.

[Far East reactions to German-Russian pact—Page 3]

Peace Congress Asks Roosevelt to Seek Truce

ZURICH, Switzerland (AP)—The thirty-third annual International Peace Congress appealed today to President Roosevelt to immediately intervene in the European crisis to obtain a truce, enabling him to call an international conference.

European Powers Take Stands in Crisis

By the Associated Press

Here are the positions of European countries in the crisis over Germany's dispute with Poland:

Germany—Reichsführer Hitler demands free hand in eastern Europe.

Italy—Allied with Germany and ready to fight with it, but still having hope for peace.

Great Britain—"Resolved and prepared to employ without delay all forces" at its command to aid Poland if Herr Hitler's demands should be carried to war.

France—As Britain's ally and a co-guarantor of Poland's independence ready to fight with Britain and Poland.

Soviet Russia—Newly pledged in nonaggression pact with Germany neither to use force against Germany alone or with others nor to support warlike acts by a third power against Germany.

Poland—Determined to resist by arms if necessary any German attempt to force a solution of dispute.

Rumania—King Carol says his Nation will be neutral, and will fight only to defend its own territory; but country is conscious it is an oil reservoir for Germany.

Hungary—Friendly to Germany and Poland, hopes to be independent, but knows it is Germany's granary.

"Oslo Powers"—Belgium, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, and Luxembourg are neutral and hope for peace.

Turkey and Greece—Members of the British-French Front, holders of pledges from Britain and France of aid if they are attacked.

Bulgaria—Hopes to profit by any German-induced changes in the map of Europe.

Yugoslavia—Hopes to be independent, but lies between the pincers of Rome and Berlin.

Dies Assails Foreign 'Meddling' in U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Martin Dies asked counsel for the House Committee on Un-American Affairs today to determine whether this country has recourse against countries whose diplomats "meddle in domestic affairs."

Mr. Dies made it plain this action was the result of testimony by Henry D. Allen of Los Angeles who said he visited the German and Italian Embassies in 1938.

"It is an intolerable situation," Mr. Dies said, "when diplomatic representatives of foreign powers seek to divide our people into hostile camps."

New Auto Lights Are Sealed To Resist Dust and Moisture

Motors and Motorways

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Light and plenty of it, both ahead and along the sides of the road with further decreases in glare will be the automotive industry's chief contribution to safety in 1940 automobiles as the result of a new and revolutionary type of headlight called the "sealed beam."

Announced in detail today for the first time after three years of co-operation among automotive engineering laboratories, public authorities and collaborating industries, the new light unit is said to effectively eliminate the chief foes of efficient headlight illumination, "dust, dirt and moisture on the inside of the unit."

Other advantages of the "sealed beam" hailed by the industry as a landmark in safety engineering, potentially equal to four-wheel brakes, are longer lasting filaments, more and better distributed lighting, simple installation and fool-proof protection against the elements.

With almost every motorist traveling the highways at night with the efficiency of his headlights often reduced as much as 50 per cent by film, corrosion or fog on lenses and reflecting surfaces, the "sealed beam" serves to answer safety demands for adequate night vision. "Sealed" means that for the first time in automotive history, the reflector, light bulb and lens are made in a single, permanently sealed unit that cannot be opened except at the factory.

Each element in the unit is

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Rediscovering America
By R. H. Markham
Page 1

The Monitor Index

Thursday, Aug. 24, 1939

Rediscovering America	1
Wonders of Research	3
The Home Forum	8
"The Jewels of Love" (With German Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9, 10
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Connecticut Letter	10
Radio Timetable	10
Local Arts and Theater News	10
Sports Pages	11, 12
Financial Pages	14, 15, 16
The Young Folks' Page	13
Review of Recordings	17
Shortwave Radio	17
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

British and French Missions to Depart?

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Aug. 24

The British and French military missions were reported reliably today to have decided to leave Moscow tomorrow, definitely breaking off negotiations with Soviet Russia for a three-power mutual assistance pact.

Speaking to Parliament's emergency session Prime Minister Chamberlain today sharply criticized the fact that the Russian-German Nonaggression Pact was negotiated at a time when the military conversations in Moscow had given the British Government reason to believe that Russian assistance could be counted upon.

Where U. S. Is Proving Tolerance

Rediscovering America
Twenty-first of 27 Articles

By R. H. Markham

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA FE, N. M.—If, while flying over America in an airplane you should lose your way, and be compelled to land in the Plaza or Central Square of Santa Fe, you would at once perceive you were in a very distinguished place. You would note, merely from the extraordinary number of out-of-state automobiles, that all America gathers here. And you might wonder why that, for Santa Fe is not on the way to any famed park or Fair or grove or playground. In fact it's not on any important auto highway at all. These automobilists from Maryland and Maine, from Florida and Michigan, from Texas and Iowa, have come clear up here to visit Santa Fe itself. They want to see a new element in Americanism, namely the spirit of Mexico. It is not an accident that this State is called New Mexico, nor that many of its cities, including its capital, have Mexican names. The predominant culture here is decidedly Mexican. Santa Fe will next year celebrate the four-hundredth anniversary of the first visit to this valley of white explorers They came from Mexico.

Scores of thousands of Americans come here every year to see what Mexicans are giving to us. I think they have a sort of unconscious hope that perhaps a new treasure is coming into our culture through the Rio Grande valley.

Of course, I am well aware that it is not quite in place to speak of the darker-skinned peoples here as Mexicans. The nomenclature of Santa Fe is a very intricate convention, designed to prevent the inhabitants from calling each other names. Here no one is a Mexican. Every Santa Fean is an "Anglo," or a "Spanish-American." The

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

U. S. Is Ready For Any Sudden Turn in Europe

Ranges from armaments and neutrality provisions to evacuation from war zones.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—On the industrial, financial, administrative and national defense fronts, both domestic and foreign, the United States today had reached a high state of readiness for whatever peace-making, war prevention or wartime policies the President, the Congress and ultimately the people will dictate.

In their emergency references of the past few days, which are accelerating today as the President and Secretary of State Cordell Hull take over active direction, the high officials of half a dozen government departments and their civilian advisory boards are proceeding on the theory that their business is to make ready for any avenue or gradation of policy which the Nation might adopt. Thus plans are considered satisfactorily far advanced for:

(a) Waging neutrality. (namely, to assert the right of the United States to trade impartially with both sides and to maintain all nonbelligerent rights under existing international law.)

(b) Opening up the economic resources or the arms factories or both to the Democratic powers.

(c) Assisting the convoy of such material across the Atlantic by the American Merchant Marine, the Navy or both.

(d) Entering a war with the full armed strength of the United States.

The last of these alternatives is considered the least likely, but no stone is being left unturned in the current series of conferences to make ready for even this eventuality.

Following is a survey of the many preparedness steps:

What Has Been Done

1. A neutrality proclamation has been drafted by the State Department, based on world war experience and designed to reduce to a minimum the danger of inflammatory incidents at sea. Its provisions are designed by Executive Decree to put into action the safeguards earlier incorporated in the Bloom neutrality bill which failed to pass through Congress.

2. A report of the Civilian War Resources Board, composed of leaders in industry, finance and economics, is awaiting the President, showing that industrial co-ordination with the armed forces has now been worked out to a high degree Should the Nation's policy require it, the steadily enlarging productive capacity for armament and secondary war sup-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Roosevelt in Anti-War Move Asks Italian King to Intervene; Britain Reveals Hitler Demands

Wide World

Heads of State in Europe's Tense Play for Power

1. Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, who discloses that Germany has demanded a free hand in Eastern Europe.

2. Leopold, King of the Belgians, who broadcast peace plea, delivered before meeting of Neutral Powers in Brussels.

3. Albert Forster, National Socialist District Leader in Danzig, who has been made head of the Free City.

4. King Victor Emanuel of Italy, to whom President Roosevelt has directed a personal peace plea.

President asks Italy to break Axis alliance and immobilize Germany—Speaks for 'countless millions of human beings'—Devastation by war of Axis powers hinted.

President Roosevelt today dispatched a personal peace plea to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

An agreement between Italy and Germany in which the Italian Government makes reservations because it will not be prepared to fight for three years was revealed.

Prime Minister Chamberlain revealed that Germany had asked for a "free hand" in Eastern Europe. The Prime Minister reiterated Britain's guarantees to Poland and asked for emergency wartime powers.

Leopold, King of the Belgians, and Pope Pius XII have issued strong peace pleas.

Mobilization and evacuation moves continued, with the United States Government giving unconditional warnings to American citizens to leave Germany, France, and England.

Germany's surprise nonaggression pact with Russia was completed in Moscow without the expected "escape clause" which would allow Russia a free hand to also co-operate with the Western Democracies.

Reichsführer Hitler flew suddenly from Berchtesgaden to Berlin apparently to confer with his Foreign Minister who returned from Moscow.

Italy in Secret Pact Not to War for 3 Years?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 24—A secret clause of the German-Italian military alliance of last May providing, The Christian Science Monitor learns on very good authority, that Italy cannot be expected to fight a war within three years time, is believed to explain the relative absence of military preparations in Italy, comparable to those in other European countries.

This secret clause, it is learned, provided the key to the puzzle of the Russo-German pact, which it is felt is really understandable only on the grounds that Germany felt itself absolutely isolated in view of its inability to count on the active participation of its Axis partner in a possible war.

The visits of the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazro Ciano, to Salzburg and Berchtesgaden are understood to have arise because of the existence of this clause in the treaty which provided for "consultations" whenever danger of war was in sight. It also supplies an explanation of the persistent rumors to the effect that Italy was acting as a brake on the German end of the Axis over the Danzig issue.

Reports continue to persist also that Count Ciano is preparing to present a last-minute peace plan calling for a conference on Danzig. In London little hope is held that such plan, if it were presented as rumored to the French, British, and Polish Ambassadors at Rome, would have little or no chance of success because Germany's demands on Poland would be impossibly high. German circles are talking freely about a "return to pre-war frontiers," which in effect means a new partition of Poland.

It is also pointed out in London that any such secret clause would appear to be in direct contradiction to Article III of the Italo-German treaty which states: "Should the security or other vital interest of one of contracting parties be threatened from the outside the other contracting party would afford the threatened party its full political and diplomatic support in order to remove this threat. If it should happen, against the wishes and hopes of the contracting parties, that one of them becomes involved in warlike complications with another power or with other powers the other contracting party would go to its aid as an ally and will support it with all its military force on land or sea and in the air."

It is perhaps significant to recall that the Italian spokesman, Virginio Gayda, writing in Il Giornale d'Italia just after signature of the pact, said: "In addition to the public document there are adjoined other conventions which have naturally been kept secret. Both in Rome and in Berlin it is well known that neither Italy nor Germany intends to launch into follies and unconsidered adventures. An extreme case requiring reciprocal aid and common risk would arise only out of an extreme cause in which their most legitimate and vital interests were at stake."

Whether Danzig—which Italy has always insisted was never worth a war—constitutes one of these "extreme causes" remains to be seen.

Emergency Powers Asked In Britain by Premier; Hitler Wants Free Hand

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain declared in the House of Commons today that Adolf Hitler had demanded a free hand for Germany in Eastern Europe and had told Britain that any country which interfered was to blame for an ensuing war.

"God knows I have done all that is possible in efforts for peace," said the Prime Minister after he had declared Britain's obligations to Poland "remain unaffected" by what he called an imminent peril of war.

Speaking against the background of a rapidly arming Europe, the Prime Minister asked Parliament to enact an emergency powers bill, giving the Government virtually dictatorial authority to deal with any emergency.

The cheers that rose from all sides of the House at the close of his 33-minute speech indicated quick acceptance of his demand.

"As we think, so shall we act unitedly," Mr. Chamberlain said solemnly and the House rose and cheered.

Message From Berlin

The Prime Minister said Herr Hitler's claim to a free hand in Eastern Europe without interference came as a reply to a message delivered to the German Chancellor yesterday through the British Ambassador in Berlin, Sir Nevile Henderson.

This message, Mr. Chamberlain said, restated Britain's own position.

"The German Chancellor's reply includes what amounts to a restatement of the German thesis that Eastern Europe is a sphere in which Germany ought to have a free hand," said the Prime Minister.

He went on to say that "we still hope reason and sanity will find a way out." But, he said, "the issue of peace or war does not rest with us."

"If all efforts to find a peaceful solution—and God knows I have done my best—fail and we find ourselves forced to embark upon a struggle bound to be fraught with suffering and misery for all mankind and the end of which no man can foresee, we shall not be fighting for the political future of a faraway state in a foreign land.

"We shall be fighting for the preservation of those principles, the destruction of which would involve the destruction of all possibility of peace and security for the peoples of the world. I trust those with whom the responsibility lies will remember the millions of mankind whose fate depends on their actions," said Mr. Chamberlain.

Situation in 1914 Recalled

The Prime Minister's speech, delivered in solemn tones and with obvious emotion, recalled to many members of Parliament the similarly grave speech of Lord Grey, British Foreign Secretary, on the eve of the outbreak of the World War in 1914.

It was reminiscent also of the speech which Mr. Chamberlain himself delivered Sept. 28 last year and under strangely similar circumstances at the height of the crisis over Germany's demands on Czechoslovakia.

Foreign secretary Lord Halifax made a similar statement in the House of Lords.

"Throughout these days," he said, "we have been in close and constant contact with the French Government, whose attitude is identical with our own."

He declared that the Government's message to Herr Hitler yesterday "made it plain that if the cause should arise the Government were resolved and pre-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Roosevelt Puts Pressure On Italy to Break Axis; Reconstructs Peace Plan

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—President Roosevelt brought the maximum of pressure to bear on Italy to break the Rome-Berlin Axis and immobilize Germany by refraining from war, and simultaneously launched once again his comprehensive April 14 program for reconstructing world peace by universal nonaggression guarantees, disarmament, and treaty revision, in a personal message delivered to the King of Italy today.

He acted, he said, in the name of "the unheard voices of countless millions of human beings who asked that they shall not be vainly sacrificed again,' 'and asked King Victor Emmanuel to "formulate proposals" along the line of the President's April 14 message and thus to sponsor a new peace movement.

The President's message, issued through Secretary of State Cordell Hull as the President was on the train en route to Washington, came even as reports to the State Department indicated that the British Government was likewise bringing every ounce of influence to bear on Italy to abandon the Axis.

Should this effort succeed, it is considered that Germany would be unable to make an attack on Poland no matter how great its desire to do so.

Appeal Expansive

The language employed by the President was addressed not only to the King of Italy and thereby to Premier Mussolini and the Fascist State, but to the peoples of the world, and was designed to throw the moral force of the United States once again into the balance in favor of any efforts anywhere to check the onrushing crisis.

"Any general war," he said, "would greatly cause to suffer all nations whether belligerent or neutral, whether victors or vanquished, and would clearly bring devastation to the peoples and perhaps to the governments of some nations most directly concerned." This last was interpreted here as indicating the President's belief that the German National Socialist régime could not survive an aggressive war, and as a suggestion to Premier Mussolini that the same argument applied to Fascism would indicate the folly of upholding the Axis.

"It is my belief," the President declared, "that Your Majesty and Your Majesty's Government can greatly influence the averting of an outbreak of war."

A copy of the statement was authorized to be delivered to Premier Mussolini after American Ambassador Phillips had handed it to the King in an audience at Turin, and copies will be delivered to other governments including Germany, according to the normal procedure in such a case.

Strategic Move

Whether the message represented the "third shot" for peace which President Roosevelt said he would like to fire if Congress would repeal the arms embargo, was not yet clear pending the President's arrival in Washington. It was regarded, however, as more likely an immediate strategic move dictated by the strong belief that the most effective way to deal with the crisis was through Italy. At no point did the President mention the Axis, nor was the name of Chancellor Hitler or even Germany mentioned. Nevertheless the calculated object of the statement was to be read in almost every sentence as the President marshalled powerful reasons why war would be disastrous to the junior partner of the axis.

Intimate Message from Washington

What Will the President Do? It's a Question That Always Perplexes Washington Correspondents, and Only Mr. Roosevelt Knows

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Forecasts are always a risky business. Reporters especially know that forecasts just before the event should never be indulged in. So instead of forecasting what Mr. Roosevelt will do now that he is back in Washington let us examine on what he might do on the basis of his past record and the conditions confronting him.

Mr. Roosevelt is an obstinate man. He has fought nearly every major struggle through to the end. A preliminary rebuff did not halt him. He has returned to the matter again and again. Now the matter is the neutrality issue. It was only a few weeks ago that he and Secretary Hull pleaded unavailingly to the Senate to revise the law. Mr Roosevelt is likely to recall that fact in the next few days in Washington.

Putting the matter in personal terms, however, does less justice to Mr. Roosevelt or to the situation. Now it is a question of war or peace in Europe, and the pride or humiliation of individuals hardly matters. But it will be strange if Mr. Roosevelt does not explain to his press conference at least that he has been seriously handicapped in coping with the situation by the action of Congress. He may go so far as to say that there is very little left for him to do.

And here is the forecast. Yes, we shall make it, even though it is dangerous. After showing how impossible it is for him to do anything, our guess is that Mr. Roosevelt will go out and do it; by which we mean that if the worst comes to the worst Mr. Roosevelt will move heaven and earth to make a last minute peace plea to the rulers of Europe to keep in touch with each other, to keep negotiations open, and to delay the final spark that might touch off the powder barrel.

Has the Power to Act

Neutrality Law or no Neutrality Law, Mr. Roosevelt has the power to take such action; he is the head of the greatest non-participating State and the most powerful Nation on earth, he has his conscience to satisfy and he is Mr. Roosevelt.

All these things point the same way. Such action to be taken only in the final emergency as a moral appeal would have the precedent of a year ago, when on Sept. 28, 1938, he made his personal plea to Benito Mussolini This secured Hitler's agreement to a 24-hour delay. For better or worse, the Munich Conference was arranged for the next day.

It would take too long to speculate here on Mr. Roosevelt's responsibility for the results of that Munich Agreement which postponed the possibility of war, but did not halt it. One takes chances like that when the question is war or peace. If it were to do over again, Mr. Roosevelt would very likely follow the same course. But, in any event, the door is still open for tremendous moral pressure against war, and in times like this the President is the natural spokesman for the Nation in such an appeal.

That is what Mr. Roosevelt might do on the moral side. But now as we look about, we find a vastly different picture on the practical side. The dominant Senate faction declined to heed the President's plea to revise neutrality laws and pooh-poohed the prospect of a crisis at the famous White House conference with Mr. Roosevelt. It was here, incidentally, that Senator Borah made the singular comment that he had as good sources of information on Europe as the State Department.

Gloomy Prospect

What many readers do not realize even now is that if war actually breaks out, Mr. Roosevelt is automatically required under the Neutrality Act to clamp down an immediate arms embargo against exports of war material—including as it happens, both miltary and civilian airplanes. This would be a blow indeed to England and France. The two countries are still weakest in their air forces. The first assault in a new war will assuredly be in the air.

At the present time, we are informed by the State Department, the French have about 800 airplanes rushing to completion in the United States, and the British 600. These would be blocked if war broke out. Nothing would cause greater joy to Mr. Hitler.

It is true that Mr. Roosevelt failed to invoke the neutrality provisions in the undeclared Far Eastern conflict, but it is hard to see how he could get around the specific provisions of the law in a European conflagration. Mr. Roosevelt would certainly call a special session of Congress. He would probably ask them to revise the Neutrality Act. As the law stands commodities other than arms could be sold to belligerents and carried into war zones in American ships, for Congress failed to renew the "cash and carry" provision that expired May 1. Torpedoing American ships probably would be one of the quickest ways of getting the United States into a new war, as it was in the last one. Congress left other equally serious holes in the Act.

Congress this time in a special session probably would follow Mr. Roosevelt's lead. But here another difficulty arises. To alter the Neutrality Law, once war starts, is hardly neutral. That, unfortunately, is just the point Mr. Hull made, and that Congress failed to heed, last month.

Richard Lee Strout

(The foregoing was written before the President's appeal to King Victor.)

Oil Firms Face Inquiry

CHEYENNE, Wyo. (AP)—Four major oil companies were ordered Aug. 23 to appear before Wyoming's Attorney General on Sept. 12 to show cause why their charters should not be forfeited for asserted violation of the State's Unfair Competition Act.

U. S. to Make New Trade Treaty With Argentina

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—Announced by Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles as a "welcome constructive step in these unhappy times," formal negotiations will be opened at once with Argentina to conclude a reciprocal trade treaty between that country and the United States.

The State Department thus offers its strongest inducement—the enlargement of mutual trade—to conciliate the nation which has stood formidably at the other extreme of Latin America in policies as well as geography. Should the agreement go through as planned—and there is every reason to suppose it will because careful preliminary discussions have been completed—the greatest single obstacle to a unified hemisphere in the face of continued upset in Europe, will have been measurably reduced.

Next to Canada, Argentina was the most important trade outlet for the United States in the Western Hemisphere in the last calendar year. Nevertheless, in Mr. Welles' words:

"The trade of certain European countries with Argentina has been developing at our expense under the influence of their commercial agreements with Argentina."

His reference was chiefly to Britain and the totalitarian nations.

Old Treaty Really Obsolete

The present treaty between the United States and Argentina was signed in 1855 and is "to a large extent obsolete," Mr. Welles declared, "particularly with reference to the treatment of commerce.

"I can think of no better way to promote the Good Neighbor Policy and the type of relations it represents . . . I believe that conclusion of the proposed agreement would represent one of the most outstanding accomplishments under the Trade Agreements Act, coming particularly at this time, and indeed one of the most important accomplishments of this Administration in the field of international relations.

According to a preliminary agreement as to the scope of negotiations, American shipments of goods to Argentina would be placed on a footing of full equality with that of European competitors, and thus would enable the United States, as Mr. Welles said, "to maintain our competitive position in a market of great present and prospective importance."

Important as the commercial aspects of the treaty may be, considerations of policy outrank them at the present rapidly metamorphosing stage of inter-American relations. Argentina has steadily and increasingly looked on South America as its sphere of influence both commercial and political, and regards any important southward extension of the influence and power of the United States as unwarranted interference.

Chief Points of Resistance

This attitude, which Secretary Hull considers to be unduly sensitive but which the American War and Navy Departments have fed lately with much fuel, is the chief point of resistance to the Roosevelt policy of uniting the Hemisphere against incursions from Europe and against a balance of power division along political left and right lines.

Meanwhile, commercial relations between the two countries have been steadily deteriorating, chiefly because of the heavy import restrictions against the major Argentine exports of meats and grains which are competitive with American farm production, and because the Senate has consistently declined to ratify a treaty which would remove an irritating so-called sanitary regulation which operates to keep Argentine meat out of the Americn market on grounds regarded by Argentina as insulting

Reputation!

Never once have we lowered our standard! New styles, yes, but our traditional quality always!

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Fifth Ave. at 41st St.
13th St. at B'way
Warren St. at B'way
Liberty St. at B'way
New York City

Boston: Tremont St. at Bromfield St.

Fine needlework puts Wear into Style.

The Census Man Asks—You Answer

Wide World

Indiana Is Testing Ground

1. Joe Raderstorf a truck farmer of St. Joseph County stops his plowing to give census taker vital data.
2. Classroom where applicants for jobs as census enumerators took their examination. Gerald Ryan Census Bureau field worker talks to them.
3. Walter Fegam census enumerator in South Bend, Indiana, gets initial data from Mayor and Mrs. Jesse Pavey.
4. At South Bend the only total population count will be taken.
5. Census enumerator at work at a traveling carnival camp.

Prelude to Ten-Year Census To Give First Test in Indiana

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—The biggest statistical survey in the world is about to begin. It is the sixteenth counting of the American nation, made every 10 years. From the oldest Navajo patriarch on a western reservation, to the youngest infant in a Manhattan foundling home the people of the United States are about to be counted.

Prelude to the forthcoming census is a sort of preliminary tryout in two typically urban and rural Indian counties. This is an experimental census. It is a curtain-raiser for asking more or less similar questions to 140,000,000 individuals.

The public, however, which thinks of the census as merely a nose-counting operation, ignores the fact that vital information is simultaneously gathered about the country's factories, farms, mines, stores, private dwellings and business inventories. It is the information on which the whole business structure, economics, social works and in the broader sense, politics, will be based in the coming decade.

Start Next April

Enumeration on a nation-wide scale will not start until next April. For months past census officials have been allocating 143,000 districts, hiring enumerators, sifting questions by staffs of experts, setting up complicated tabulating machines which do everything but think—and don't have to be fed between times—and planning a warehouse where millions of returns will be compiled and transferred into little holes punched on bits of cardboard.

Forty huge volumes of finely printed thin paper will be required to hold the census results. It will be a monument of "America—1940," not only for the next 10 years but for all time. The sample census now under way in Indiana is exactly like the one of next April but only after it is completed will statisticians know, for example, whether it is going to be possible to ask housewives how much wage and salary each person in the household receives or whether the person questioned will know, offhand, what per cent of the family income is subject to deductions under the Social Security Act. The Government would like to get answers to both questions. But maybe it will turn out to be the wrong kind of information to get by door-to-door canvassing. Depending on the Indiana survey the questions will be kept, or dropped, or re-worded.

Questions More Searching

Nowadays the census taker wants to know if the person enumerated is working; if idle, whether he wanted work and could not get it; how long he has been without a job and what kind of work he used to do, and if he was an employer or employee. Former questions of nationality will be placed in a supplementary questionnaire to be filled out for every twenty-fifth family. This sampling, it is believed, will be accurate enough without taking too much of the enumerator's time.

Other questions will seek to find what sections of the country have been gaining or losing population; what the housing situation is; how many apartment dwellings, how many owned homes, and how many rented ones, and the number of mortgages and the like. Then again, instead of finding out merely if the person interrogated can read or write, the new census will show the highest grade of schooling completed. Interest has switched from the prevalency of illiteracy to the extent of literacy. Questions to check up on birth rate, on former work patterns, and the like, will be pushed. All information is confidential. There will be 130,000 enumerators and 7,000 persons in Washington to check up on results. It will be years before all the elaborate correlations are made public.

Bolivia Enters Transition Under Provisional President

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 24 (AP)—Bolivia today enters a period of uncertainty under the Provisional Presidency of Gen. Carlos Quintanilla, Chief of Staff, following the passing yesterday of President Busch, who had exercised a "totality of power."

Propaganda Minister Mario Flores stated that President Busch committeed suicide while "mentally" depressed because of "intense work during the past few days."

Trends in the Americas

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Bolivia's internal situation leading to the removal of President Busch remains to be clarified. Whether or not the official explanation of suicide is correct, this sudden ending of a youthful and crusading career spells difficult times within the landlocked Andean country.

Hard work and mental depression are advanced as the President's reason for shooting himself. This would mean that all was not well with his effort to solve Bolivia's economic and political disunity. The method he adopted, that of assuming a "totality of power" last April, had given rise to widespread belief he was imitating Europe's Fascist dictatorships.

The provisional Government professes its intent of carrying on with the policies of Lieut. Col. Busch. This stand strengthens the supposition that only an unfortunate personal incident has occurred. Yet the deeper causes for Colonel Busch's action remain to be disclosed.

Financiers Opposed Him

Intense opposition to his control of Bolivian economy was known to exist among the Nation's financiers and merchants. As an Army man and patriot, serious in purpose, he drove ahead with a State monopoly of all foreign exchange derived from tin, the country's most lucrative export. He refused to change the law when petitioned by 39 foreign and national producers.

Hints of discord within the Cabinet came early this month when Foreign Minister Alberto Ostria Gutierrez resigned (Aug. 3). Disagreement over a decree nationalizing the Central Bank was believed to be his main reason. The Busch Cabinet went ahead with its plans, making the Government sole shareholder in the Central Bank.

During his brief term as President, beginning with his provisional election by a junta on July 14, 1937, when former President Toro resigned, Colonel Busch shook Bolivia to its foundations. He was popular with the masses among his 3,300,000 people, predominantly Indian and mestizo. For them he decreed "cultural conscription" to give at least the rudiments of education.

Was for Common People

Ruling without benefit of Congress, Colonel Busch issued a sweeping decree against those who fattened on the misery of Bolivia's poor. Article L of this decree reads:

"Any act which tends to the arbitrary increase of the prices of articles of prime necessity is declared a crime."

Article 8 made it a punishable offense to raise rents. This was called a "crime of profiteering." Twenty to 40 days in prison, and payment of a fine double to four times the amount "illegally collected," were penalties.

The Busch regime also swept aside Bolivia's civil codes. The constituted power made all opposition to its policies a crime against the Nation, punishable as treason.

In this and similar details of its administration, Bolivia verged on methods adopted in Fascist Italy and National Socialist Germany, as well as Soviet Russia. Colonel Busch's father, Paul Busch, is German, and is at present in the Reich on a visit. Colonel Busch's right-hand man, the Minister of Mines and Petroleum, is Dionisio Foyanini, half Italian who has studied in Italy and admires Premier Mussolini. Señor Foyanini is at present in New York, with the Bolivian Minister for Industry and Commerce, Luis Herrera, on a trip described as unofficial.

Colonel Busch steadily denied that he was taking Bolivia out of the American system. He described his regime as "neither Right nor Left."

Coming events must tell the full story behind a change that removes one of South America's three most aggressive dictators. There may be more departure from his policies in the sequel than is professed in the moment of bereavement.

Early in the Busch regime, Standard Oil of New Jersey lost by expropriation its Bolivian oil properties, valued at $17,000,000. Foreign investors are eager to see if any milder policy comes with the change of government.

What, No Zebrula or No Cataloe? What Kind of a Farm Can This Be?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP) — The current enthusiasm for quiz games may have something to do with it, but America is clamoring to question itself on everything from waffle irons to zebrulas.

The Census Bureau has disclosed that it has received hundreds of suggestions as to subjects that should be included in the 1940 census.

One man wrote that he thought it would be beneficial to the country if it could be determined how many persons are over six feet tall.

A woman wanted to find out how many rooms in the United States have no windows.

An organization pleaded for a dog census. It didn't just want to know how many dogs there are, but wanted the Bureau to classify them by breeds.

A group of industrialists asked for a census to determine how many railroad ties there are in America.

One of the strangest letters suggested that all farmers be asked.

1. Do you have a zebrula on your farm, and if so, how many?
2. Do you have a cataloe on your farm, and if so, how many?

A zebrula is a hybrid zebra. A cataloe is a cross between a native buffalo and a domestic cow.

A woman letter writer suggested that the Bureau find out the color of the eyes and hair of every American.

Some of these questions are good, some are logical but would require years of work or a million workers, and some are—as the Bureau prefers to put it—"very peculiar."

Politicians Visiting Dewey in Owosso

OWOSSO, Mich. (AP)—Politics has caught up with Thomas E. Dewey, New York's District Attorney, vacationing at his mother's home.

Mr. Dewey received a visit from Barak Mattingly, State Republican Chairman of Missouri. The two were closeted in a midnight conference, but neither would discuss the conversation.

Members of his Party disclosed that Mr. Dewey would prolong his visit a few days in order to receive representatives of the Illinois State Central Committee and the Cook County (Chicago) Republican Committee. The meeting is to take place in Lakeside, Mich., in the southwestern corner of the State, where Mr. Dewey will be entertained by Leonard C. Reid, a cousin in whose Chicago law office he studied.

Mr. Dewey could not say who else would visit him. Earlier he had told reporters that "a few people" from Indiana, Illionis, Iowa and Nebraska "indicated they'd like to see me while I'm here." He said he planned to do some speech-making next fall.

Kansas Colleges Fill Gap Caused By Halt on Federal Art Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—This State is one of the first to provide an answer to the problem arising from elimination of the Federal Art, Writers, Music and Historical projects from the federal program. This work will be continued in Kansas after Sept. 1 under the sponsorship of the schools of art, music, and journalism of the several state colleges, and the State Historical Society, and financed partly by local contributions. It was contemplated that this program be continued where possible under state and community auspices when as a result of the provisions of the Relief Appropriations Act it was dropped from the federal plans, but of course such action would be voluntary.

Members of the Federal Writers' Project have completed a Kansas State Guide book of 550 pages which is now being printed. Local guides for Salina and Larned are off the press, and those for Atchison, Leavenworth, Pittsburg, and Fort Scott are nearing completion. The local guides are published by the chambers of commerce in their respective localities. Twenty-eight persons are employed on the Writers' Project.

Other books nearing completion are a "History of Architecture in Kansas" sponsored by the architecture department of Kansas State College, Manhattan; and "A History of Nursing in Kansas," sponsored by the Kansas State Nurses' Association.

A Historical Records' unit of the WPA compiled indexes for county archives in all but two Kansas counties and has published volumes for seven counties. Employed on this project are 150 members, working in all parts of the State.

The Federal Art Project is responsible for completed murals in Kansas City, Lawrence, Manhattan, Topeka, and Holton. Others are in progress at Fort Riley and Independence. Water colors, oil paintings, prints, and drawings have been placed in institutions in 50 cities and towns, and 40 plates have been completed for the Index of American Design. This project has employed an average of 15 artists.

Traveling art exhibitions have been circulated among 30 Kansas towns, and art classes sponsored by local art schools have been taught by Federal Art teachers in Kansas City and Wichita.

Operating principally in Kansas City, the Federal Music Project has arranged community band concerts and has worked closely with the City Board of Education in providing concerts in the various city schools. Teachers in widely separated communities have offered music instruction free to students unable to take lessons from established teachers. More than a thousand school children have had the advantage of this instruction.

La Guardia Urges Removal Of Interstate Toll Barriers

NEW YORK (AP)—Mayor Fiorello La Guardia asked eastern states' motor vehicle administrators, at their association luncheon, to end toll charges between States.

"I do hope you will take up this matter of reciprocity and friendly and neighborly relations between States," the Mayor said, adding that the framers of the Constitution had State toll barriers in mind and had agreed there should be no such interstate boundaries.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Bribery Is Charged In Louisiana Probe

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Bribery charges against two State officials, a police raid on two downtown business offices, and court action by Louisiana State University to recover money losses kept the State's political scandals simmering.

Indictments returned by the Ouachita Parish Grand Jury at Monroe charged W. D. Dark and L. J. Melton, Manager and Field Agent of the Conservation Department there, with receiving $2,250 from the J. & H. Oil Company to "acidize" 12 gas wells in order to increase production.

Police raids were upon the offices of the investment firm of Newman, Harris & Co. and Shusham Brothers "notions" store in connection with further court investigation of the Levee Board bond refunding case. Police seized records touching on the case in which Robert J. Newman, Norvin T. Harris, Jr., and Abraham L. Shushan were indicted Aug. 21 on charges of mail fraud.

In Baton Rouge, University officials filed suit for $143,043.02 against George Caldwell, former construction superintendent.

Teachers' Group Protests Slashes in School Facilities

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP) — The American Federation of Teachers has gone on record against curtailment of school facilities in two resolutions, one which pledges an "aggressive campaign" to resist school budget cuts.

The other denounces the 1939 WPA Act, which the Federation declares "endangers the very existence of the education and recreation programs," and urges Congress to restore "prevailing wages on all WPA projects."

Talented Ronnie Gleason likes to act the role of famous characters in history such as . . .

. . . Elizabeth Tudor, who ruled England more than 300 years ago. But . . .

. . . Tyrannosaurus ruled the world of the dinosaurs 200 million years ago. And even he is just a youngster compared to the age of the crude oils from which Sinclair Motor Oils are refined. Because oldest . . .

Copyrighted 1939 by Sinclair Refining Company (Inc.)

. . . crudes expertly refined, make finest lubricants, you'll find Sinclair Motor Oils last longer and save you money. Ask for Sinclair Opaline or Sinclair Pennsylvania Motor Oil.

WESTCHESTER heats with

MAUE FUEL OIL

Telephones:
OSSINING 2100
WHITE PLAINS 7766

Visit

the two complete model homes, the 20 model rooms, the many special departments in the completely remodeled

NEPTUNE FURNITURE CO.

363 Huguenot St New Rochelle

Sears . . . WHITE PLAINS

Master Mixed House Paint

Sears Reduces Paint Prices

$2.69 Gal. 5 Gals. or More

The Finest Raw Materials Available—Backed by Sears' Guarantee

ASSORTED COLORS

Open 9-6 Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs. Open 9-9 Fri., Sat.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

178 MAMARONECK AVE., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. WHITE PLAINS 8331-2

College Girls and School Girls find fashions to enthuse over at this, their favorite fashion store

B. Forman Co.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SENSIBLE HOTEL RATES

SINGLE ROOMS $2.25 to $4
DOUBLE ROOMS $4.50 to $7

Breakfast 25c to 75c
Luncheon . . 60c
Dinner . . $1.00

These rates include the FREE use of our famous swimming pool, gymnasium, solarium and open air terrace

SEND FOR FREE "WORLD'S FAIR DIARY"

18 minutes from The Shelton to the Fair Grounds

SHELTON HOTEL

LEXINGTON AVE., at 49th ST.
NEW YORK

MERCHANTS of ROCHESTER

will be featured in a special advertising display, together with articles and photographs of local interest, on

September 7 in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Wonders of Research: Big Sleeping 'Eye' May Yet Wake

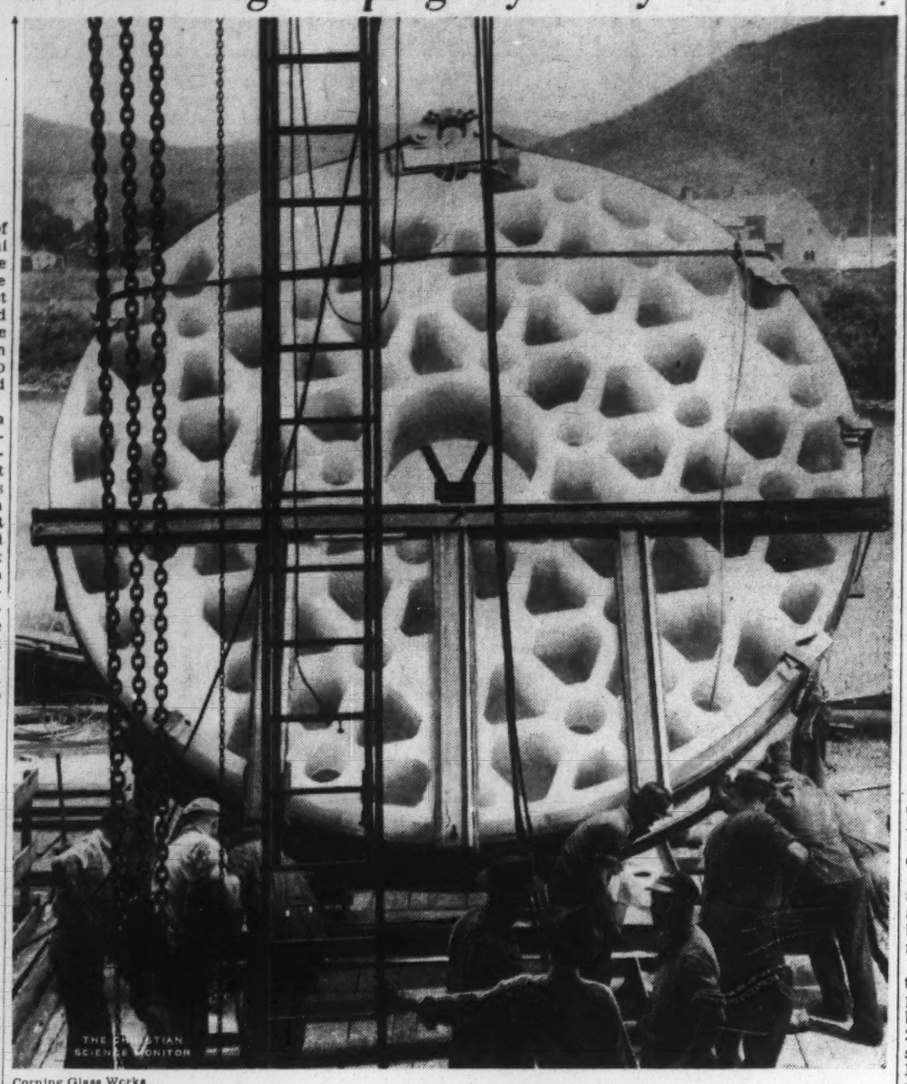
Rejected telescope glass put by in museum till wanted; Oversized gem shown at Smithsonian.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

An exhibition place worthy of its fame is assured the original 200-inch disk, once intended to be the principal optical part of the world's largest telescope. Last week it was moved from the shed at the Corning Glass Works, where it had reposed since 1934, when a second disk was cast, to take up residence in a museum provided by public subscription.

The giant glass "waffle," still a possible candidate for future telescopic honors, presented a spectacle of rare beauty as the bright sunlight was filtered through its translucent depths. Mounted in a huge cradle of steel, inclined at an angle of 65 degrees and inched along on steel rollers, it took six days to move it six blocks. Though the pattern of round and triangular holes for support needs rectifying, and re-annealing would be necessary, it is barely possible that some day there may be an instrumental use for the giant disk. Hence every precaution is taken to prevent breakage and to protect it from souvenir hunters.



Corning Glass Works

Rejected Glass for 200-Inch Telescope
Being toted to safety in a special museum at Corning, N. Y.

Topaz Weighs 153 Lbs.

The mineral collection of Smithsonian Institution is richer than it was by 350,000 carats, through the addition of a large topaz found in the course of mining operations for other gems, in Brazil. Weighing 153 pounds, the single crystal has several flaws, but a great deal of it could be cut up into gem stones.

Though popular as a precious stone, the topaz ranks considerably below the emerald, the ruby, and the diamond. Many stones sold as topaz are not real aluminum fluosilicate, but a yellow-colored variety of quartz which is more abundant. Many gem dealers actually do not know the difference. The Smithsonian gem, remarkable for the perfection of its crystallization as well as size ranges from a pale bluish on the outside to a pale reddish color on the inside.

Primate Extends Reach

According to Dr. Carl J. Warden, Columbia University, the use of tools by animals came into existence long before the Age of Mankind. He has reported on a series of tests made on Old and New World monkeys in which he found that the lower primates were quite capable of employing a series of rakes to obtain food placed out of their reach. "Not only did they use the rakes," he says, "but they developed an insight into the problem which enabled them to succeed in using the tools without a haphazard trial and error method."

Roman Tubing Welded

How the Romans made their lead pipe is disclosed by Nature, the British weekly journal of natural science. Briefly, Lanciani and Gowland report that a cast sheet of suitable width is bent around a round form, so that the edges come together. Then the inside is filled with sand, a temporary dam is built on either side of the seam, and the welding is effected by means of molten lead or occasionally, solder. Cross sections of the old piping from Roman baths at Augst, Switzerland, when etched with acid, betray the methods.

Cameras at the Fair

For camera fans attending the New York World's Fair, it may be noted that the 1,000,000-volt sustained arc in Steinmetz Hall is best captured in movies at f/16 for 16 frames or f/8 for 64 frames, using black and white film. Kodachrome movies should be given f/8 at 16 frames or f/4 at 64 frames. Slow motion adds to the detail. For stills, use f/22 and 1/25th of a second or f/8 and 1/25th for Kodachrome. Don't waste movie film on the 10,000,000-volt lightning discharge. It happens so fast that only one frame is exposed—if you are lucky.

Ocean-Flying Talk

Among those expected to participate in the British-American Engineering Congress in New York, Sept. 4-8 will be A. Gouge, general manager of Short Bros., Rochester, England, designer of the famous "Empire" flying boats and the pick-back plane, who will talk on "Transatlantic Air Transport."

Fishy

FREEPORT, Texas (AP)—C. P. Kendall, Jr., was startled when given first prize for the most fish caught by any country newspaper man in a deep sea rodeo.

He hadn't caught a fish.

But that was all right—he was the only weekly newspaper editor entered.

What Policy for Japan Now? Some Expect Peace for China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 24—First impressions in Chinese circles here as to the effect of the German-Soviet entente have been mainly favorable. It was believed that the freeing of Soviet Russia from any immediate threat to its western Frontier would have the effect of isolating Japan, leaving Tokyo the prospect of having to deal single-handed with any moves Moscow might make to increase its influence in the Far East at Japan's expense. This view indeed finds some support in today's statement by Japan's Navy spokesman that the Japanese forces now find it necessary to pursue an independent military policy as much as possible.

The expectation has been that Japan being suddenly cut off from close co-operation with its Axis allies, will be virtually compelled to hasten peace with China, even at considerable sacrifice. It was believed that the plan of peace through puppet governments and through the generally unpopular peace group led by former Premier Wang Ching-wei would be abandoned in favor of a non-conquest peace.

At the same time, there would be the need of making terms with Soviet Russia as speedily as possible on the Mongolian front, in Sakhalin Island, and the various outstanding issues.

This Chinese hypothesis, however, is based on the supposition that Japan will remain in a state of isolation. Significance was attached to the absence of the Japanese Ambassador to Russia, Shigenori Togo, at the airport when the Italian Ambassador and others greeted the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, on his arrival at Moscow to complete arrangements for the German-Soviet pact.

But should the Tokyo Government be satisfied that the German-Soviet Pact closes the door to further Japanese co-operation with the Axis powers, there is always the possibility that in certain contingencies Japan might find it expedient to swing over to the democratic group—the group with which it was in co-operation during the World War. In that event Japan would endeavor to make common cause with the United States, Britain, and France, leaving China itself in a state of precarious isolation.

For the moment the situation as far as regards both Japan and China remains in the highest degree problematical.

The newspaper Asahi reported German suggestions that Japan join the nonaggression pact with Russia and rejected them as "not worth discussion." It said Germany had deserted Japan and declared the Nonaggression Pact killed the Anti-Comintern Pact.

There were indications that preparations were under way for swift action, once the full import of the pact is determined.

Widespread speculation centered on these three choices if the Pact proves sufficiently effective to necessitate a change in Japan's status quo:

1. Complete aloofness from European affairs while taking advantage of British and French concern there to push its campaign in China, but risking increased Soviet activity in the Far East.
2. Patching up the rifts of its friendship with Britain, France, and the United States.
3. Bulwarking the anti-Comintern Pact as a self-defence measure. (Japan is allied with Germany, Italy, Hungary, manchukuo, and Spain in the anti-Comintern Pact in pledge to combat the spread of Communism.)

The agreement between the Army and Navy reported reached at a meeting of Lieut. Gen. Kazumoto Machiiri and Rear Admiral Shigeyoshi Inouye, directors respectively of the military and navy bureaus.

Previously, the Navy has been represented as lukewarm, at least, to an alliance with the Axis Powers, while the Army urged it.

Japanese-language newspapers, however, criticized the Government as responsible in part for the nonaggression development. There were no attacks on Germany, who was explained to have taken the step with Russia primarily as an anti-British move intended to solve European problems.

Diplomacy Blamed

The newspaper Kokumin, an Army organ, declared:

"The Government must take the blame for the nonaggression action because Premier Hiranuma and Foreign Minister Arita have not made up their minds on European policy although 70 meetings have been held on the subject.

"The only way for Japan to extricate herself from the present difficulty is by signing a military alliance with Italy and Germany against Britain."

There was a swift succession of movements among Japanese leaders and diplomats.

Japan Changes to View: Independence Is Best

TOKYO, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Japanese Army and Navy have agreed on the necessity of pursuing an independent international military policy, the Navy spokesman said today, but "will co-operate with friendly powers as much as possible."

The spokesman stressed that his statement had no political meaning and said that in consolidation of the China campaign "dependence on others does not serve any purpose."

"What will stand Japan in good stead," he added, "is independence and self-reliance. At this juncture the entire Japanese Nation has been given an opportunity to renew recognition of the new situation.

"Reports of differences of opinion (between the Army and Navy) when the European policy was being re-examined were only rumors."

States Consider Longer Holiday In Oil Production

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 24 (AP)—Ernest O. Thompson, chairman of the Interstate Compact Commission, invited representatives of oil producing states to meet Aug. 28 to determine if the shutdown of wells should be extended.

Six States have stopped or reduced oil production in an effort to restore prices for crude to the levels prevailing before Aug. 9 when several companies posted cuts.

Texas immediately ordered wells shut in for 15 days. Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas and New Mexico followed with shutins or restrictions on production. Unless a new order is issued the Texas shutin will be lifted Aug. 29.

Chairman Thompson sent telegrams to oil conservation officials in the shutdown States and also California, Colorado, Illinois and Michigan inviting them on behalf of the Texas Railroad Commission, of which he is a member, to attend as observers a state-wide proration hearing here.

He pointed out that executives of the major oil companies were expected to testify at the hearings. He said the oil company officials would be asked to testify under oath on the position of their gasoline and crude stocks, and added: "We should at this time be sure stocks are in good position before we open up again. There's no use doing this thing half way."

Meanwhile Cosden Oil Corporation, of Fort Worth, announced posting an increase of 20 cents a barrel. Retroactive to 7 a. m. Aug. 23, Cosdon's increase restores the schedules in effect before it met Humble Oil and Refining Company reductions Aug. 12

Two other independent refining companies previously had restored the cut, Bell Oil and Gas Company, of Tulsa, Okla., and Danciger Oil Refineries, Inc., of Fort Worth, Texas.

Canadian Miners Reject Contracts

GLACE BAY, Nova Scotia (CP) — Nova Scotian coal miners are working without contracts with their employers.

District headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America here said a full district board meeting will be called as soon as possible to consider the situation, which arose when balloting on new wage contracts in four major Nova Scotia colliery areas resulted in rejection of the proposed new agreements.

In voting against the contracts the men went against the district's U. M. W. executive's recommendation that they be accepted. A similar recommendation had been made by the U. M. W. president, John L. Lewis.

While none of the contracts carried any important changes in the existing wage setup, the men expressed dissatisfaction at a new clause providing penalties for absence from work.

Postal Clerk Retirement

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—The United National Association of Post Office Clerks asked in a resolution here Aug. 23 that Civil Service rules be changed to allow postal employees to retire at 60 instead of 63 after 30 years' service with compulsory retirement at 65.

Favorite Son

© Harris & Ewing

William B. Bankhead
Democratic Representative of Alabama, Speaker of the House

'Barkis' Bankhead Willin' in Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 24 (AP)—Representative William B. Bankhead (D) of Alabama, Speaker of the House of Representatives, came before a joint session of the Alabama Legislature today after announcing willingness to accept the 1940 Democratic presidential nomination.

In a carefully worded statement last night, in which he avoided mention of national issues, Mr. Bankhead said he would like the State's 22 delegates to the Democratic National Convention pledged to him only "if a majority of the voters in the primary sincerely favor my nomination."

Power to choose and instruct or order state-wide balloting on convention delegates rests with the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee, which meets in January.

Clipper Reaches Hawaii On New Zealand Flight

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Pan American Airways' California Clipper arrived at Honolulu Aug. 23, completing without incident the first leg of its survey flight from San Francisco to Auckland, New Zealand.

The 41½-ton Clipper, carrying 29 crew members, observers, and passengers, covered the 2,410 miles to Hawaii in slightly over 17 hours.

Two Princes of Luxemburg Find No Home Soil in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Unlike other Royal visitors, Prince Consort Felix and Crown Prince Jean of tiny Luxemburg will find not a bit of home soil when they arrive here Sunday for a White House visit.

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of England had the massive British embassy for their famous garden party. Prince Frederic and Princess Ingrid received capital society at the Danish Legation. Prince Olav and Princess Martha lived at the Norwegian Legation.

But Luxemburg, an independent Grand Duchy of 999 square miles bordered by France, Germany and Belgium, has no diplomatic representation here and thus has no embassy or legation. Its only Washington representative is Cornelius Jacoby, a railway company civil engineer who serves as consul for his mother country gratis—in spare time.

"I'm glad to do it," the friendly, curly-haired consul said today as he glanced up from his blueprints. "There isn't very much travel or trade, but once in a while someone in Luxemburg leaves an estate to someone here—or vice versa."

At the State Department, preparations for the visit followed the general pattern set for Royal entertainment.

George Summerlin, protocol chief, will go to Montreal to meet Felix, the dark-haired Bourbon Prince who married Grand Duchess Charlotte, Luxemburg's ruler, and their 18-year-old son Jean, her heir.

Pardon Deal Up In Bridges Case

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Testimony concerning an alleged "pardon deal" for evidence against Harry Bridges was given at the deportation hearing of the West Coast leader of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Aug. 23 by Garfield A. King, Vancouver, British Columbia, lawyer.

A. C. Bundy, former Communist and acquaintance of John Leech, principal Government witness, said he once overheard Detective William Browne of the Portland, Ore., police, ask Mr. Leech to "name his price" if he would link Mr. Bridges with the Communist Party.

Mr. Leech previously testified Mr. Bridges was a Communist, one of the grounds upon which the Government seeks to deport the union official to Australia. The defense seeks to prove "improper inducements" were offered in efforts to deport Mr. Bridges.

Mr. King testified he had been approached by a representative of R. P. Bonham, Seattle Immigration Commissioner, and told Mr. Bonham "possibly" would use his influence to free Mr. King's brother, Earl, from San Quentin Prison if the barrister would have his brother make an affidavit against Mr. Bridges.

Earl King and Ernest G. Ramsay were sentenced for the shipboard slaying of Engineer George Alberts of the freighter Point Lobos several years ago at Alameda, Calif.

A defense request that the hearing be transferred to the Prison Aug. 25 to obtain testimony of the two men was granted by Examiner James M. Landis.

ALL-EXPENSE
SEE NEW YORK AND THE FAIR
$10.85
(Per Person in Double Room)
This Is What You Get:
★ ROOM, BATH & RADIO
3 Days and 2 Nights
★ ADMISSION TO WORLD'S FAIR
Choice of:
★ BILLY ROSE'S AQUACADE, OR
★ HOT MIKADO PERFORMANCE
Choice of:
★ GUIDED TOUR RADIO CITY AND
★ RCA OBSERVATION ROOF, OR
★ TOUR TELEVISION STUDIOS AND
★ TOUR OF NBC STUDIOS, OR
★ RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL SHOW
Choice of:
★ BUS SIGHTSEEING TRIP
★ YACHT SIGHTSEEING TRIP
Choice of:
★ DINNER IN TAFT GRILL
★ DINNER PARADISE NIGHT CLUB
CONSULT YOUR TRAVEL AGENT OR WRITE TO
HOTEL TAFT Alfred Lewis, Mgr.
7th Ave. at 50th St. NEW YORK
BING & BING Management
2000 ROOMS
BATH and RADIO
DIRECT SUBWAY TO WORLD'S FAIR

FLOWERS make life more lovely
-TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE
Penn Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

Get It at May's, It Pays
Vast buying resources plus the rule to give you the utmost in value make this slogan important to your purse!
THE MAY COMPANY
Baltimore, Maryland

College Shop Opens with Elective Fashions of the Editors of Harper's Bazaar and Good Housekeeping
HOCHSCHILD, KOHN & CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.

Shop Us First and Save
Brager Eisenberg
Baltimore's Great Thrift Store
Eutaw, Saratoga and Clay Sts. Calvert 2222
We Give and Redeem S&H Green Stamps

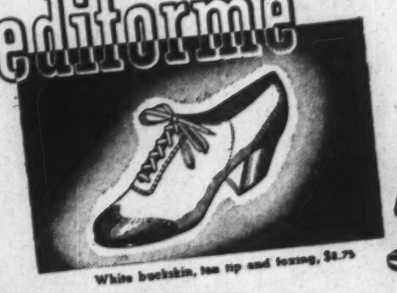
Select Your Warehouse as You Would Your Bank
KINDERMANN FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES
Coast to Coast
MOVING PACKING SHIPPING in Lift Vans to any part of U. S. and foreign countries
RUGS CLEANED AND STORED
Silver Vault
MANHATTAN OFFICE 1067 Broadway at 72nd Street Telephone Trafalgar 4-1633, New York City
MAIN OFFICE Webster Avenue at 174th Street Telephone Jerome 7-0194, New York City
Correspondents in All Cities
Established 45 Years

G. FOX & CO.
Est. 1847
HARTFORD, CONN.
Next Week Is the LAST WEEK of Fox's
August Furniture Sale
Shop Now in Air-Conditioned Comfort and Save!

Exclusive with
SAGE-ALLEN
Classic "GOTH-CUNA" Sweaters
New fly-front Cardigans $5.98
Matching or contrasting Slip-ons $3.98
For the RIGHT things for college see The "Mademoiselle College Shop"
Sage-Allen . . . Second Floor
HARTFORD, CONN.

THE HISTORIC CHARM OF BROOKLYN HEIGHTS
For gentle folk who appreciate quiet surroundings at reasonable rates.
from $2.00 Daily
from $9.00 Weekly
SUITES AVAILABLE
Roof Garden. Solarium. Use of Swimming Pool Without Charge. 15 Minutes to Times Sq. Take West Side I. R. T. to Clark Street.
NEW 600 ROOM CLUB HOTEL FOR THE DISCRIMINATING
HOTEL PIERREPONT
PIERREPONT AT HICKS STREET
BROOKLYN, N.Y. MAin 4-5500

SPECIAL
NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR
RATES NOW
AT THE FAMOUS
DIXIE HOTEL
250 WEST 43rd STREET
TIMES SQ., NEW YORK
650 ROOMS
EACH WITH PRIVATE BATHROOM and RADIO
½ block from express subways to Fair. Send reservation today!

Pediforme

White buckskin, tan tip and toxing, $8.75
Call for our little Guide Book for "World's Fair Feet" Admire new styles in Pediforme Comfort-Thrill Shoes at popular prices for men, women and children. See famous Athletic Shoe, $4.75. Lifetime benefits! Mail or phone requests filled free, postpaid.
Manhattan, 36 West 36th St. • Brooklyn • Flatbush
Fordham • New Rochelle • East Orange • Hempstead

How to lengthen YOUR LABOR DAY HOLIDAY and save money AT NEW LOW FARES!
It's very easy. Instead of spending a lot of time on the road in heavy holiday traffic . . . take a fast Pennsylvania Railroad train. You cut down the hours in travel and add them to your hours of pleasure. It works to your advantage both ways . . . going and coming!

NOW HERE'S HOW YOU SAVE. Simply buy a round trip ticket. For round trip fares are reduced. In both Coaches and Pullmans. And the farther you go the more you save. For the cost per mile decreases with distance. What's more, there's a flat 10 per cent reduction in one-way upper berth fares—take advantage of that too!
LUXURY COACHES . . . with their deep-cushioned adjustable, reclining seats . . . air-conditioning . . . dim-at-night lights . . . and modern appointments add vastly to the comfort of low-cost travel in Pennsylvania's east-west through service
HERE ARE A FEW EXAMPLES: (Tickets good 60 days)

FROM NEW YORK TO	IN COACHES New Round Trip Fares	Saving	IN PULLMANS New Round Trip Rail Fares in Upper Berth	Saving
CHICAGO	$30.90	$14.48	$44.15	$10.35
ST. LOUIS	36.00	15.62	51.45	12.05
WASHINGTON, D. C.	9.65	1.49	11.80	1.60
PITTSBURGH	17.70	4.18	22.65	3.65

Also worth-while savings in round trip rail fares good in all types of Pullman accommodations. Pullman charge for upper berth also reduced—both one-way and round trip.
For information consult Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Agents.
TRAVEL IN THE STYLE OF TOMORROW at the new low fares on your next East-West trip. Enjoy the luxuries of the Pennsylvania Fleet of Modernism . . . providing a degree of personal privacy, smart appointments, never before available in East-West travel. Between New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, *Broadway Limited* and *The General*; between New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis, Washington and St. Louis, *"Spirit of St. Louis"*; between Washington, Baltimore and Chicago, *Liberty Limited*.
WHY NOT TAKE IN THE WORLD'S FAIR OVER LABOR DAY?
See $155,000,000 in thrills and wonders! And above all . . . THE HIT SHOW OF THE FAIR—
"RAILROADS ON PARADE!"
Also "Railroads in Building" and "Railroads at Work" in the Railroads' Building.
Pennsylvania Railroad
SHORTEST ROUTE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST, HEAVIEST RAIL, FINEST ROADBED IN AMERICA . . . YOU CAN SLEEP

Text of Chamberlain's Address in Commons on Developments in Europe

Premier Asks Free Hand To Deal With Emergency

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP)—The text of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's speech to the House of Commons:

In the last debate we had upon foreign affairs, which took place July 31, I observed that the Danzig situation required very careful watching. I expressed my anxiety about the pace at which the accumulation of war weapons was proceeding throughout Europe. I referred to the poisoning of public opinion by propaganda which was going on, and I declared that if that could be stopped, and if some action could be taken to restore confidence, I did not believe that there was any question which could not be solved by peaceful discussion.

I am sorry to say that there have been no signs since of any such action, but on the contrary the international position has steadily deterioriated until today we find ourselves confronted with the imminent perils of war.

At the beginning of August, a dispute arose between the Polish Government and the Danzig Senate as to the position and functions of certain Polish customs officials. It was not a question of major importance. Many more acute difficulties have been easily settled in the past in less tense conditions and in this case discussions had actually begun between the parties last week.

German Propaganda

While these discussions were in progress the German press opened a violent campaign against tht Polish Government. They declared that Danzig could not be the subject of any conference or any compromise but that it must come back to the Reich at once unconditionally.

They went further, and linked up the question with the question of the Corridor and attacked the whole policy and attitude of the Polish Government and published circumstantial accounts of alleged ill-treatment of Germans living in Poland. We have no means of checking the accuracy of these stories, but we cannot help being struck by the fact that they bear a strong resemblance to similar allegations that were made in respect of the Sudeten-Germans in Czechoslovakia.

We must also remember that there is a large Polish minority in Germany and that the treatment of that minority has also been the subject of bitter complaint by the Polish Government. There is no subject which is calculated to arouse ill-feeling in any country more than statements about the ill-treatment of people of their own race in another country.

Inflammable Materials

That is a subject which provides the most inflammable of all materials—material most likely to cause a general conflagration. In these circumstances, one can but deeply regret that such incidents, which, if they were established beyond a shadow of doubt, would naturally excite sympathy for the victims and indignation against the authors of this alleged ill-treatment, should be treated in a way which is calculated still further to embitter the atmosphere and to raise the temperature to danger point.

It must, I think, be agreed that in the face of this campaign, declarations by the Polish statesmen have shown great calm and self-restraint. The Polish leaders, while they have been firm in their determination to resist attack upon their independence, have been unprovocative. They have always been ready, as I am sure they would be ready now, to discuss differences with the German Government, if they could be sure that those discussions would be carried on without threats of force or violence and with some confidence that if agreement was reached, its terms would be respected afterwards both in the letter and in the spirit.

This press campaign is not the only symptom which is ominously reminiscent of past experience. Military preparations have been made in Germany on such a scale that that country is now in a condition of complete readiness for war. At the beginning of this week we had word that German troops were beginning to move towards the Polish frontier.

It then became evident that a crisis of the first magnitude was approaching, and the government resolved that the time had come when they must seek the approval of Parliament for further measures of defense.

Rise in Bank Rate

The rise in the bank rate today was a normal protective measure adopted for the purpose of defending our reserves in a period of uncertainty.

In view of the attitude in Berlin the Government felt it their duty to leave no possible loophole for misunderstanding.

The greatest calamity that could occur was not desired either by our own people or by the German people.

We cannot agree that national interests can only be secured by the shedding of blood or by the destruction of the independence of other states.

That was the situation on Tuesday last. Then, in Berlin and Moscow, it was announced that negotiations had been taking place and were likely to be soon concluded for a nonaggression pact between the two countries. I do not attempt to conceal from the House that the announcement came to the Government as a surprise—a surprise of a very unpleasant character.

For some time past there had been rumors about impending changes in the relations between Germany and the Soviet Government, but no inkling of that change had been conveyed either to us or the French Government by the Soviet Government.

Retraces Steps

The House may remember that on July 31 I remarked that we had engaged upon a step that was almost unprecedented in character. I said that we had already shown a great amount of trust and a strong desire to bring the negotiations with the Soviet Union to a successful conclusion when we agreed to send our soldiers, sailors, and airmen to Russia to discuss military plans together before we had an assurance that we should be able to reach an agreement on political matters.

Nevertheless, moved by the observations of the Russian Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that if we could come to a successful conclusion of our military discussions, a political agreement should not present any insurmountable difficulty, we sent the mission.

The British mission arrived on Aug. 7. They were warmly received in friendly fashion and discussions were actually in progress and proceeding on a basis of mutual trust, when this bombshell was flung down.

To say the least, it was highly disturbing to learn that while these conversations were proceeding on that basis the Soviet Government was secretly engaged with Germany for purposes which, on the face of it, were inconsistent with the objects of their foreign policy as we had understood it.

I do not propose this afternoon to pass any final judgment upon the incident. That, I think would be premature until we have had an opportunity of consulting with the French government as to the meaning and consequences of this agreement, the text of which was only published this morning, but the question which the government had to consider when they learned of this announcement was what effect, if any, this changed situation would have upon their own policy.

In Berlin the announcement was hailed with extraordinary cynicism as a great diplomatic victory which removed any danger of war since we and the French would no longer be likely to fulfill our obligations to Poland. We felt it our first duty to remove any such dangerous impression.

The House will recollect that the undertaking which we have given to Poland was given befor any agreement was talked of with Russia and that it was not in any way made dependent on any such agreement being reached. How could we with honor go back upon such an obligation which we had so often and so plainly repeated? Therefore our first act was to issue a statement that our obligations to Poland and other countries remained unaffected.

Defined in Treaties

These obligations rest upon agreed statements made to the House of Commons to which effect has been given in treaties which are at present in an advanced stage of negotiation. These treaties, when concluded, will formally define our obligations, but they do not in any way alter, add to, or subtract from the obligations of mutual assistance which had already been accepted.

The communique which we issued to the press after the meeting of the Cabinet this week spoke also of certain further measures of defense which we have taken. As I have said, Germany has an immense army of men already under arms and military preparations of all kinds have been and are being carried on on a vast scale in that country.

The measures that we have taken up to now are of a precautionary character. Nothing can affect the determination to put this country in a state of preparedness to meet any emergency, but I wish emphatically to repudiate any suggestion, if such suggestion should be made, that these measures imply an act of menace. Nothing that we have done or that we propose to do, menaces the legitimate interests of Germany.

Not a Menace

It is no act of menace to prepare to help friends to defend themselves against force. If neighbors, wishing to live together in peaceful and friendly relations, find that one of them is contemplating apparently an aggressive act of force against one of them and making open preparations for action, it is not a menace if the others announce their intention of aiding the one who is the subject of this threat.

There is another action which has been taken today in the financial sphere. Members will have seen the announcement that the bank rate has today been raised to four per cent.

The House will recognize that this is a normal protective measure adopted for the purpose of defending our resources in a period of uncertainty.

There is in this connection a contribution to be made by citizens generally.

The public can best co-operate by reducing, as far as possible, any demands, directly or indirectly, for the purchase of foreign exchange. Next, by scrupulously observing the Chancellor's request that capital should not at present be sent or moved out of the country, and finally by holding no more foreign assets than are strictly required for the normal purpose of the business.

Message to Berlin

In view of the attitude in Berlin to which I have already referred, His Majesty's Government felt that it was their duty at this moment to leave no possible loophole for misunderstanding and so that no doubt might exist in the mind of the German Government, His Majesty's Ambassador in Berlin was instructed to seek an interview with the German Chancellor and hand him a message from me for the British Government. That message was delivered yesterday and the reply was received today.

The object of my communication to the German Chancellor was to restate our position and make quite sure there was no misunderstanding. His Majesty's Government felt that this was all the more necessary having regard to the reports which we had received as to the military movements taking place in Germany and as to the then projected German-Soviet agreement.

I therefore made it plain, as had been done in the communique issued after the Cabinet met on Tuesday, that if the case should arise His Majesty's Government were resolved and prepared to employ without delay all the forces at their command.

On numerous occasions I have stated my conviction that war between our two countries, admitted on all sides to be the greatest calamity that could occur, is not desired either by our own people or by the German people.

Force Not Inevitable

With this fact in mind I informed the German Chancellor that in our view there was nothing in the questions arising between Poland and Germany which could not and should not be resolved without the use of force if only a situation of confidence could be restored.

We have expressed our willingness to assist in creating the conditions in which such negotiations could take place, but the present state of tension creates great difficulties, and I express the view that if there could be a truce on all sides to press polemics and to all incitement, suitable conditions might be established for direct negotiations between Germany and Poland upon the points between them.

The negotiations could, of course, deal also with complaints made on either side about the treatment of minorities, but the German Chancellor's reply includes what amounts to a restatement of the German thesis, that in eastern Europe Germany should have a free hand. If we or any other country having less direct interest in this thesis chooses to interfere, the blame for the ensuing conflict will be ours. This thesis entirely misapprehends the British position.

We do not seek to proclaim a special position for ourselves in eastern Europe. We do not think of asking Germany to sacrifice her national interests, but we cannot agree that national interests can only be secured by the shedding of blood or by the destruction of the independence of other states.

Danzig Mentioned

As regards the relations between Poland and Germany, the German Chancellor in his reply to me has referred again to the situation in Danzig, drawing attention to the position of that city, and to the corridor, and to the offer he made early this year to settle this question by methods of negotiation.

I have repeatedly refuted the allegations that it was our guarantee to Poland that decided the Polish Government to refuse the proposals then made. That guarantee was not, in fact, given until after the Polish refusal had been conveyed to the German Government.

In view of the delicacy of the situation, we have refrained from any comment upon the communication which has just been passed between the two Governments. That catastrophe has not yet come upon us. We must therefore still hope that reason and sanity may find a way to reassert themselves. The pronouncements that were made recently and what I have said today reflect the views, I am sure, of the French Government with whom we have maintained throughout the customary close contact in pursuance of our well-established cordial relations.

Naturally our minds turn to the Dominions. We appreciate very warmly the pronouncements made by Ministers in every part of the British Commonwealth, and the indications which have been given from time to time, in some cases as recently as yesterday, showing their sympathy in our efforts in the cause of peace. And in the unhappy event of their proving unsuccessful, are a source of profound encouragement to use in these critical times.

Leopold Plea

The House will, I am sure, have noted with appreciation the appeal for peace made yesterday by King Leopold to the heads of the Oslo States at the meeting in Brussels and it will be evident from what I have said that His Majesty's Government share the hope to which that appeal has given expression and earnestly trust that effect will be given it.

The Foreign Secretary in a speech made on June 29 at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, set out the fundamental basis of British foreign policy. That speech, I believe, was received with general approval. He said in the first place it was our determination to resist methods of force. Secondly, there was a recognition of the world's desire to pursue constructive work of building peace.

If we were once satisfied that the intentions of others were the same as our own, if we were satisfied that all wanted a peaceful solution, then indeed we could discuss the problems which are today causing the world so much anxiety. That definition of basic British policy still stands. We want to see established international order based upon mutual understanding and mutual confidence.

We cannot build up such an order unless it conforms to certain principles which are essential to the establishment of confidence and trust. Those principles must include the observance of international undertakings when they have once been entered into and the renunciation of force in the settlement of differences.

If War Comes

It is because those principles to which we attach so much vital importance seem to us to be in jeopardy that we have undertaken these tremendously unprecedented responsibilities. If, despite all our efforts to find a way of peace—and God knows I have done my best—if in spite of all that, we find ourselves forced to embark upon a struggle which is bound to be fraught with suffering and misery for all mankind and the end of which no man can forsee; if that should happen, we shall not be fighting for a political future of a far-away city in a foreign land. We shall be fighting for the preservation of those principles of which I have spoken and the destruction of which would involve the destruction of possibilities of peace and security for the peace of the world.

The issue of peace or war does not rest with us and I trust that those with whom responsibility does lie will think of the millions of human beings whose fate depends upon their action.

For ourselves, we have a united country behind us and in this critical hour I believe that we, in the House of Commons, will stand together this afternoon and will show the world that as we think so we shall fight, as a united nation.

Text of Roosevelt Plea

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—This is the text of President Roosevelt's peace message delivered today to the King of Italy.

Again a crisis in world affairs makes clear the responsibility of heads of nations for the fate of their own people and indeed of humanity itself. It is because of traditional accord between Italy and the United States and the ties of consanguinity between millions of our citizens that I feel that I can address Your Majesty in behalf of the maintenance of world peace.

It is my belief and that of the American people that Your Majesty and Your Majesty's Government can greatly influence the averting of an outbreak of war. Any general war would cause to suffer all nations whether belligerent or neutral, whether victors or vanished, and would clearly bring devastation to the peoples and perhaps to the governments of some nations most directly concerned.

The friends of the Italian people and among them the American people could only regard with grief the destruction of great achievements which European nations and the Italian Nation in particular have attained during the past generation.

We in America having welded a homogeneous nation out of many nationalities, often find it difficult to visualize the animosities which so often have created crisis among nations of Europe which are smaller than ours in population and in territory, but we accept the fact that these nations have an absolute right to maintain their national independence if they so desire. If that be sound doctrine then it must apply to the weaker nations as well as to the stronger.

Acceptance of this means peace, because fear of aggression ends. The alternative, which means of necessity efforts by the strong to dominate the weak, will lead not only to war, but to long future years of oppression on the part of victors and to rebellion on the part of the vanquished. So history teaches us.

On April fourteenth last I suggested in essence an understanding that no armed forces should attack or invade the territory of any other independent nation, and that this being assured, discussions be undertaken to seek progressive relief from the burden of armaments and to open avenues of international trade including sources of raw materials necessary to the peaceful economic life of each nation.

I said that in these discussions the United States would gladly take part. And such peaceful conversations would make it wholly possible for governments other than the United States to enter into peaceful discussions of political or territorial problems in which they were directly concerned.

Were it possible for Your Majesty's Government to formulate proposals for a pacific solution of the present crisis along these lines you are assured of the earnest sympathy of the United States.

The Government of Italy and the United States can today advance those ideals of Christianity which of late seem so often to have been obscured.

The unheard voices of countless millions of human beings ask that they shall not be vainly sacrificed again.

Place Is Seen in U. S. Colleges For Police Training Courses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 24—Recommendation that colleges and universities offer regular courses in police training and administration has arisen from a survey of municipal training facilities in 26 States, made by the American Bar Association's Committee on Police Training and Merit Systems, reports the International Association of Chiefs of Police here.

Such college courses, the Committee pointed out, should be taught by persons actively engaged in police work, or thoroughly familiar with it.

A national police school, patterned after West Point or the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Police Academy has also been recommended by the Bar Association's committee.

As an aid to furthering justice, it asks that a uniform code of criminal procedure be adopted by all the States, and that laws be passed removing restrictions on the interstate pursuit and arrest of criminals.

Residence requirements for applicants to police forces should be abolished, the Committee also declared.

Among the cities in the 26 States examined by the Committee, it found seven types of police training, reports the Police Association:

1. Pre-employment police training.
2. Recruit schools and advance training programs for state police.
3. Interstate zone, or area schools.
4. Short, intensive courses, institutes, conferences and extension courses.
5. Itinerant instructors.
6. Local training programs.
7. Training programs for private industrial police.

Lack of proper police training is most noticeable in cities whose treasuries are below par, the survey noted.

Alfonso to Snub Franco?

ROME (AP)—Members of the dethroned royal family of Spain, most of whom live in Italy, have "engagements" elsewhere when Gen. Francisco Franco of Spain comes here to visit Premier Mussolini in September.

Spanish royalists explained there was no friction between former King Alfonso and other members of his Bourbon family and General Franco, but that it was considered tactful for them to withdraw during the celebration Il Duce will stage for the victor of Spain's Civil War.

The presence of the former King or Prince Juan, heir-apparent to the Spanish Throne, might be embarrassing to the King and Queen of Italy and Signor Mussolini—as well as to General Franco—in seating arrangements at victory banquets, designation of places of honor at reviews, or other functions involving precedence.

Behind the Scenes

Spanish royalists also pointed out that behind-the-scenes maneuvers and negotiations designed to lead to a restoration of the monarchy with former King Alfonso or the Prince of the Asturias on the throne have been accelerated since General Franco's victory.

That question, some said, might be one of the major items in the talks between General Franco and Signor Mussolini.

The former King has spent a good deal of his time in Italy since he fled from Madrid, April 4, 1931, and maintains a small chancellery at the Grand Hotel here.

The Spanish princes and princesses spend most of their time here, or elsewhere in Italy, all having married and settled down in this country.

Prince Juan Popular

Prince Juan passes most of his time in Rome. He married his cousin, Infanta Maria de la Esperanza, daughter of Don Carlos de Bourbon, Prince of the two Sicilies and a descendant of King Louis XIV of France. The marriage, therefore, united French and Spanish Bourbon families.

With his British training and ancestry, his Italian friends, relatives and home, and his nonparticipation in issues that have torn Spain, Prince Juan is considered a logical candidate for the throne should there be a restoration of the monarchy.

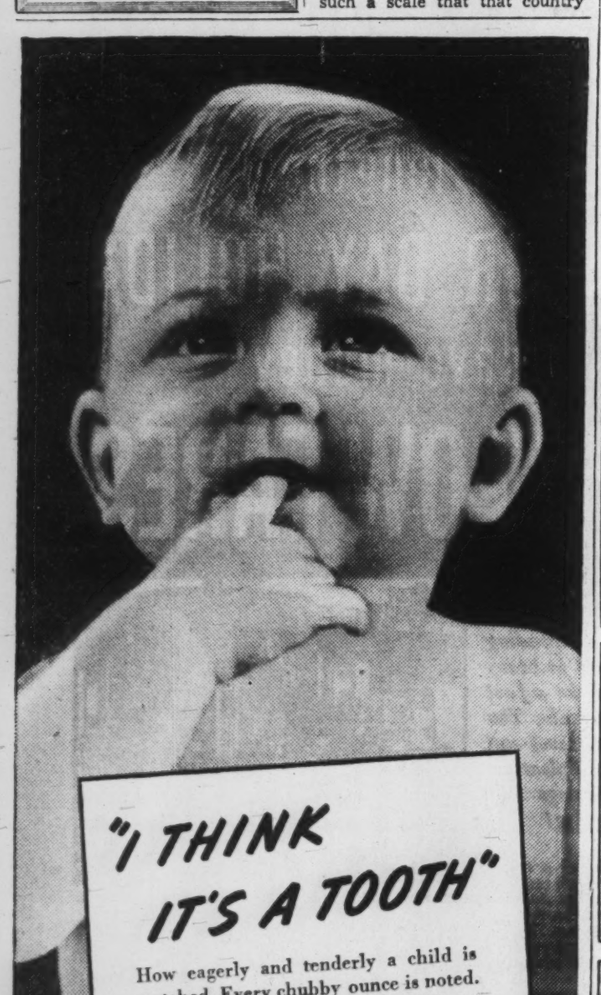
Full Record of Police Planned in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—As the result of a new $38,000 WPA clerical project approved recently, the Philadelphia Bureau of Police soon will have available a complete service record of every officer on the force.

The file is expected to increase Bureau efficiency, since it will enable police executives to distribute personnel on the basis of experience and adaptability. Once completed, the file will be kept up to date as a matter of police routine.

ALLSTATE TIRES 25% OFF
with your old tires. Buy Now! GUARANTEED WEAR
Allstate First Line, first quality tires are guaranteed for 18 months. Drive in today!
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
NEW HAVEN


"I THINK IT'S A TOOTH"
How eagerly and tenderly a child is watched. Every chubby ounce is noted. The first smile . . . the first word . . . and the first tooth! For nearly a century, all the improvements in Sheffield Milk have passed a benefit on to children.
Today, Sheffield Vitamin D Milk looks and tastes like regular Sheffield Milk. But there is extra wholesome food value in every quart. Enough for the daily needs of a normal body. Enough to give the proper balance of food elements—summer and winter. This extra benefit costs only 1c extra per quart.
• TUNE IN Capt. Tim Healy's Sealect Stamp Club of the air. Every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 6:30 P. M. WEAF.
SHEFFIELD FARMS
Sealect MILK

THE GAMBLE-DESMOND CO.
The Reliable Store of New Haven
NEW . . . in the City!
Poll-Parrot SHOES
For Boys and Girls
Exclusive with us in town.
Juvenile Shoes, Second Floor

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Carlton Cords
the new fall shirts
by
ARROW
now in and only
2.00
at
Malley's

CLUB SALE
of
GLENWOOD RANGES
$5.00 Down Delivers Any Range
A year and a half to pay, and no carrying charge.
BULLARD'S
Orange Street, Corner of Elm
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

NEW HAVEN
AUGUST FUR SALE
Coats in every style for every purse
Prices are lowest in years for Quality Furs
Connecticut's Largest Manufacturing Furriers
Kramer's
RELIABLE FURS
191 ORANGE STREET

Queen Anne Ice Cream
Queen Anne Ice Cream Co.
1619 SOUTH AVENUE
Or Your Nearest Dealer
SYRACUSE

Last Big Week!
DEY'S
OF SYRACUSE
Save 20% to 50%
on Quality Furniture in Our Greatest
August Furniture Sale!
Furniture, Dey's Sixth Floor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Amos-Rice Coal Co.
COAL and COKE
200 E. GENESEE
Tel. 2-4151

DAIRYLEA Milk
Inspected-Protected
Rich, Creamy, Delicious
• • •
Ice Cream
The Perfect Dessert
Phone Your Order Today
DAIRYLEA
810 Burnet Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Phone 2-0103

Cleans--Bleaches--Removes Stains
S-K-O
WASHING SOLUTION
At All Grocers
S-K-O Corp. Buffalo, N. Y.

Berger's
Save 15% in Our Annual Summer Sale of Fur Coats
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Ford
Ford V-Eight
Mercury
Lincoln-Zephyr
Sales and Service
Also good values in used cars
Taylor O'Brien Corp.
2837 Bailey Avenue UN. 6400
BUFFALO, N. Y.

FLAH'S
419 SOUTH SALINA STREET
Your shop for quality in furs as in everything else.
AUGUST FUR SALE
You Deduct
20%
off regular prices
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

In Buffalo, N. Y.
JONES MILK
GA 4080

Poland Avoids Aggressive Tone in Defense

WARSA , Aug. 24 (AP)—A belief that the western Powers friendly to Poland were embarking upon "aggressive" diplomatic tactics to maintain peace inspired a glimmer of hope in Polish circles that the European crisis might be diminished.

Swift steps to meet any emergency, including military defense of Polish territory, were, however, taken throughout the country today.

After a series of conferences between Government leaders at the presidential residence and a special Cabinet meeting late last night, new defensive measures were reported to have been decreed and placed in immediate operation.

With nearly 1,000,000 men already under arms, it was reliably reported that a large number of additional reservists had been called to the colors overnight. It was understood that still more men might be mobilized.

It was emphasized, however, that the new measures were simply additional defensive precautions.

Secrecy concerning the exact measures taken was considered as further evidence that Poland wished to avoid even the outward appearance of any movement which might be considered aggressive.

Despite the tension Warsaw was calm. Defense precautions were carried out without fanfare. The only subject of conversation, however, revolved around "if war comes."

President Moscicki presided at the conference, one of which Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz attended.

The official Polish news agency announced that Prime Minister Felicyan Slawoj Skladkowski had canceled the leave of all Polish governmental officials. It was also announced that Polish schools, scheduled to resume classes on Sept. 4, would not open until a date to be made public later.

DANZIG, Aug. 24 (AP)—The official German DNB agency in Danzig reported today that Poland officially had begun mobilization.

Rumania Neutral

BUCHAREST, Aug. 24 (AP)—Rumania, with 850,000 men under arms, declared last night it was determined to remain neutral if war came to Europe and would fight only if attacked. King Carol and his Ministers apparently had defined the policy of neutrality some weeks ago.

The Foreign Office disclosed that Poland was informed "some time ago" of Rumania's intention to remain neutral.

"That intention is unchanged," a spokesman said. It was pointed out that Poland and Rumania have a treaty for military co-operation if either is attacked by Russia, but there is no provision regarding possible German invasion.

Poland was believed to have placed great dependence on Rumania for transporting military supplies from Britain and France.

Bucharest officials declined to say whether neutrality would mean closing the common frontier with Poland. It is little more than 100 miles long, flanked by Russia and Hungary.

Foreign observers in the Capital declared that Rumania's position was nearly as perilous as Poland's, if the Russian-German understanding is concluded.

Russia has claims on Bessarabia, part of Rumania's share in the division of World War spoils. Germany has long sought to exploit the natural riches of King Carol's realm.

Of the Rumanian troops now in arms, 500,000 are reservists called to the colors since Aug. 1.

The Ministry of War announced that goods in all warehouses and wholesale stores were being inventoried. Supplies needed for war cannot be sold privately without military permission.

Data on World Forces

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Britain leads the major world powers in naval strength while Germany has a decided edge in fighting aircraft, best available figures at the War and Navy departments showed today.

Latest data present this approximate line-up of naval strength:

Great Britain—2,079,863 tons.
United States—1,755,570 tons.
France—815,531 tons.
Italy—717,920 tons.
Germany—541,023 tons.

Aerial power is more difficult to measure, authorities said, but using 10 as an index, one report of the War Department rated Germany as 10, Italy 6, Great Britain 5, United States 4, and France 2. Germany and Italy, it was said, could put at least 12,500 planes into the air immediately, compared with 7,700 British and French craft. By mid-1941 the United States Army expects to have some 6,000 planes and the Navy expects to have upwards of 3,000.

Precautions Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 24—The British Government is redoubling precautions. Police visited every building on Fleet Street last night in connection with the screening of lights, and busses and trams had their illumination curtailed. Orders were also issued against the export of various key substances needed for munitions.

Today even before Parliament met the bank rate was raised from 2 to 4 per cent and minimum prices fixed for certain securities.

An Admiralty official said last night that Great Britain was sending reinforcements to the Mediterranean fleet to bring it up to its full strength.

OSLO, Norway, Aug. 24 (AP)—Britain's powerful navy, engaged in broad maneuvers the past three weeks, was reported today to have flung a strong barrier across the Skagerrak, the elbow-shaped channel between Norway and Denmark that commands the entrance to the Baltic Sea. This would give Britain virtual control of the Baltic.

Italian Liners Held

ROME, Aug. 24 (AP)—Sailings of the Italian liners, Conte di Savoia and Augustus from Genoa were postponed today, because of "engine trouble" it was officially announced. The di Savoia was to sail for New York; the Augustus for South America.

Dutch Ship Recalled

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Dutch steamer, Simon Bolivar, cruising in Scandinavian waters with 200 holiday passengers, was recalled last night because of the tense international situation.

Cunard Liner Returns

MONTREAL, Aug. 24 (CP)—The Cunard White Star Line announced today it had ordered the immediate return to Liverpool of the liner Ascania. The ship will leave at midnight.

Poland: Focus of Reich Demands

By a Staff Artist

How Poland Established Its Present Borders

Here is post-war Poland, the map showing the territories which it received to comprise its present state borders following the World War. The area obtained from Czechoslovakia after Munich is also shown.

Chamberlain Asks for Dictatorial Powers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 24—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain today asked the emergency session of Parliament to grant the British Government virtual dictatorial powers to deal with the international situation.

In a brief but sweeping Emergency Powers Bill the Government would be enabled to put into operation immediately any measures considered necessary for national safety.

These would include such steps as: taking over railways and other transportation, control of food supplies, and defense against air attack.

DORA Streamlined

The new Emergency Powers Bill is an up-to-date version of the old "Defense of the Realm Act" passed at the beginning of the World War, and its application is expected to follow fairly closely the lines traced then.

During the World War the Defense of the Realm Act grew in effect to five main acts dealing with such major specific questions as acquisition of land and State control of the liquor traffic. Through the powers in these acts some 250 regulations were issued and countless orders made by the Admiralty, Army Council, Munitions Ministry, Food Ministry, Board of Trade, and other departments affecting such issues as lighting restrictions, State control of industries and transport, deportation of strikers, and rationing food.

DORA, as the regulation here is popularly known, grew and grew as the War proceeded. It became the butt of cartoonists and humorists as a cantankerous old woman, constantly curtailing individual freedom and taking the joy out of enjoyment, and then it gradually disintegrated as conditions returned to normal.

Full Control of Industry

In industrial matters affecting industry, the Government obtained power to commandeer the plant output of any factory or workshop, to direct the work done, and employment of workmen. Under DORA control was obtained over mines, canals, establishments selling intoxicants, hours of business, places of entertainment, banking and exchange transactions, and shipping.

Establishment of new retail businesses was prohibited except by license; the Government acquired powers to inquire in minute detail into the affairs of any firm and the right of search if withholding of information was suspected.

Many of regulations were of the greatest concern to organized labor, a wholesale suspension of factory acts was authorized and normal considerations for working conditions of workers were subordinated to "national interests." Substitute safeguards were held inadequate by the labor movement.

Another series of regulations curbed the right of public assembly, the right to hold processions in scheduled areas [areas largely occupied by soldiers and sailors]. If the authorities considered a breach of regulations likely to be committed at any meeting they were empowered to have police in attendance.

Press Heavily Hit

The Government had the right to censor private correspondence and printed matter. Powers fell heavily on the press. Labor papers suffered especially. The Glasgow Forward and others were suspended and the embargo was effected on foreign circulation of the Herald and Labor Leader.

Peace Hopes in Rome

ROME, Aug. 24 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini discussed military matters today with the chiefs of the Italian Army, Navy, Air Force, and Fascist militia.

The conference at Signor Mussolini's office in the Palazzo Venezia took place as Italians viewed the German-Polish situation with increasing concern, at the same time holding hopes that a peaceful settlement might be arranged.

Newspapers reported the signing of the German-Soviet pact, the "dismay" of France and Great Britain, Adolf Hitler's uncompromising plans, and the war preparations of the various powers with headlines a half-page deep.

They failed to mention, however, that both the British and French Ambassadors in Rome had informed Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano in categoric terms that France and Britain would answer Poland's call for help.

The press retained hope that London and Paris would yield at the very last.

Pope Urges Negotiation

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Aug. 24 (AP)—Pope Pius XII tonight broadcast a new appeal for peace, reminding Governments and peoples that it was not yet too late for negotiations to avert war.

"Let men return to mutual understanding, let them begin their negotiations anew," the Pope implored. "Empires which are not built on justice are not blessed by God. Today, when the outbreak of the scourge of war seems more imminent, we direct a new and more heartfelt appeal to men of power and their peoples to avert the catastrophe."

He urged that the "voice of reason" be heeded rather than the "voice of passion." Further he said:

"Nothing is lost through peace. All is lost through war."

FORD'S
BLOTTING PAPER
was chosen for-

Buckingham Palace
Famous Through Seven Reigns
Ford's take pride in the fact that they have supplied their Gold Medal absorbent blotting paper to the Royal Households for 80 years. A wonderful record for a wonderful blotting paper. Ford's blotting paper will absorb ink until it is black and never smear your writing.
Obtainable everywhere in 23 charming colours
Write for FREE SAMPLES to:—
T. B. FORD LTD., Dept. 7
Loudwater, High Wycombe, Bucks., England
Look for This Watermark
FORD
428 MILL
as your Guarantee of Quality

Radical Replaces Moderate As Danzig's Chief of State

DANZIG, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Danzig Senate in solemn session voted today to make Albert Forster, National Socialist Party district leader of Danzig, the Free City's Chief of State. This means that Arthur Greiser, who has hitherto been head of the little state as its Senate President, ceases to be Chief Executive.

Danzig's customs officers reported to Free State officials that Poland had closed the border between Poland and Danzig at 11.00 a. m. (5 a. m. E., S. T.). Danzig's officials earlier had shut off telephone connections with Gdynia. This was said to be a reprisal against Polish action in refusing to accept calls for Gdynia.

It was announced officially that the German Navy's 13,200-ton cadet training ship Schleswig Holstein would visit the Free City, anchoring tomorrow in Danzig harbor.

The elevation of Herr Forster gives Danzig a Chief of State known as a Radical. Herr Greiser is called a Moderate. Some sources interpreted the action as an indication that Herr Forster would have dictatorial powers to perfect the demanded reunion of the Free City with Germany.

Danzig waited anxiously for announcement of a decree which was considered likely to hasten the Free City's return to Germany. Officials said that the law, now in preparation, probably would be issued later in the day. They declined to hint at its nature. At night every bridge was patrolled by a black uniformed S. S. man. By day, men with rifles were guarding bridges in the downtown area. There was great activity among the soldiers stationed here and it was obvious that many more men had been called up to serve in the defense force.

A highly authoritative source said that efforts to negotiate the problem of Polish customs inspectors had been broken off. A commission from the Polish Finance Ministry has been here in an effort to straighten out one of the chief complaints of the Danzig National Socialists.

Bund Details on Pact

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, official organ of Fritz Kuhn's German-American Bund, appeared on the stands yesterday with a notice that it would publish in next week's issue "a full report on the German-Soviet nonaggression pact."

There was no other news or comment from the Bund or its officials.

'Close Co-operation' Goal Set by Reich With Soviet

BERLIN, Aug. 24 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler unexpectedly arrived at Berlin's Tempelhof Airdrome at 5:56 p. m. today from his mountain retreat near Berchtesgaden.

Just 44 minutes later Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, arrived at Tempelhof. He stepped briskly from Herr Hitler's personal airplane "Grenzmark" and was driven away immediately. It was assumed he would meet Herr Hitler at once.

BERLIN, Aug. 24 (AP)—Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop was quoted in German press dispatches from Moscow today as saying that the two totalitarian states will build on their new Nonaggression Pact toward "Close co-operation."

Herr von Ribbentrop said:

"Things always went badly for Germany and Russia in the past when they were enemies, but they fared well when they were friends.

"Yesterday was a fateful day for both peoples.

"The Führer and Stalin have decided in favor of friendship.

"The Nonaggression and Consultation Pact which Herr Molotaff and I signed yesterday in a firm and immovable foundation on which both states will build and arrive at a close co-operation.

Portentious Moment

"This is perhaps one of the most portentious turning points in the history of the two peoples.

"An attempt was made to encircle Germany and Russia, and precisely from this encirclement has now emanated the German-Russian understanding."

Herr Hitler, following his firm answer to Great Britain regarding Germany's terms for Poland, waited in the seclusion of his mountain retreat at Berchtesgaden for a personal report from his Foreign Minister.

Herr von Ribbentrop planned to fly directly to Berchtesgaden from Moscow today, indicating the urgency of his meeting again with Herr Hitler.

Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, chief national Socialist propagandist, also was with Herr Hitler at Berchtesgaden, a fact which attracted the attention of keen foreign observers.

It is Dr. Goebbels who usually aids Herr Hitler in framing his proclamations to the Nation when vital steps are being taken and who reads these important documents over the radio.

The authoritative "Dienst aus Deutschland," possessing very close connections with the Foreign Office, declared a solution of the Polish problem was an "immediate necessity," and concluded urgently:

"The military status of the Reich leaves no doubt that Germany is prepared for all eventualities."

Insists on Demands

Satisfaction of National Socialist demands, said reliable informants, means the unconditional return of Danzig; the cession of Pommerellen, Pomorze (the Polish Corridor), and Polish Upper Silesia which belonged to Germany before the World War, and finally the submission of what would then be left of Poland to a setup similar to the Bohemia-Moravia Protectorate.

Various reliable sources said that the German armed forces, which have been taking extensive military precautions along the eastern frontier bordering Poland, now were in a state of "highest readiness" from the fastness of the Tatra Mountains to the Baltic Sea.

Canada Hopes for Peace

OTTAWA, Aug. 24 (CP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King said Aug. 23 that if "efforts being made to preserve the peace of Europe" fail the Canadian Parliament would be summoned immediately.

This was included in a statement issued by the Prime Minister after conversations with Party leaders. He said the Government was prepared to "take any necessary precautionary measures without delay." He added "the Canadian Government, like the Government of the United Kingdom, remains of the opinion 'there is nothing in the difficulties that have arisen between Germany and Poland which would justify the use of force involving a European war with all its tragic consequences' and there are no questions in Europe which should not be capable of peaceful solution if only conditions of confidence could be restored."

Prime Minister King and his Cabinet were slated to hold an all-day meeting as Canada awaited anxiously events in Europe and the emergency session of the British Parliament.

Defense Minister Ian Mackenzie said plans prepared months ago would be put into effect immediately should Britain become involved in war. Mr. Mackenzie said his Department was ready to take all necessary steps for the security of Canada.

These steps would involve mobilization of defense services, for which it is understood some 50,000 trained men are available, to guard against invasion, disorder, and sabotage.

The Prime Minister indicated no armed forces would be sent outside Canada without the consent of Parliament. He told the last parliamentary session there would be no conscription in Canada under his Liberal Party regime.

Conscription in 1917 for the World War was under authority of the Military Service Act passed that year. The Justice Ministry has declared the Act was "spent" when that conflict ended.

For Tastier Sparkling Salads

● Brighten your menus with dishes made with Three Diamonds Crabmeat and Three Diamonds White Meat Tuna.

Not ordinary Crabmeat, but the tender, tangy meat of crabs caught in the depths of northern seas. And Three Diamonds Tuna is equally as good. Tasty and delicious. Try them both.

Write for FREE RECIPE BOOK to: Mitsubishi Co., 120 Broadway, New York.

THREE DIAMONDS
CRABMEAT AND White Meat TUNA

SURE I CAN GO! WE HAD MUELLER'S!

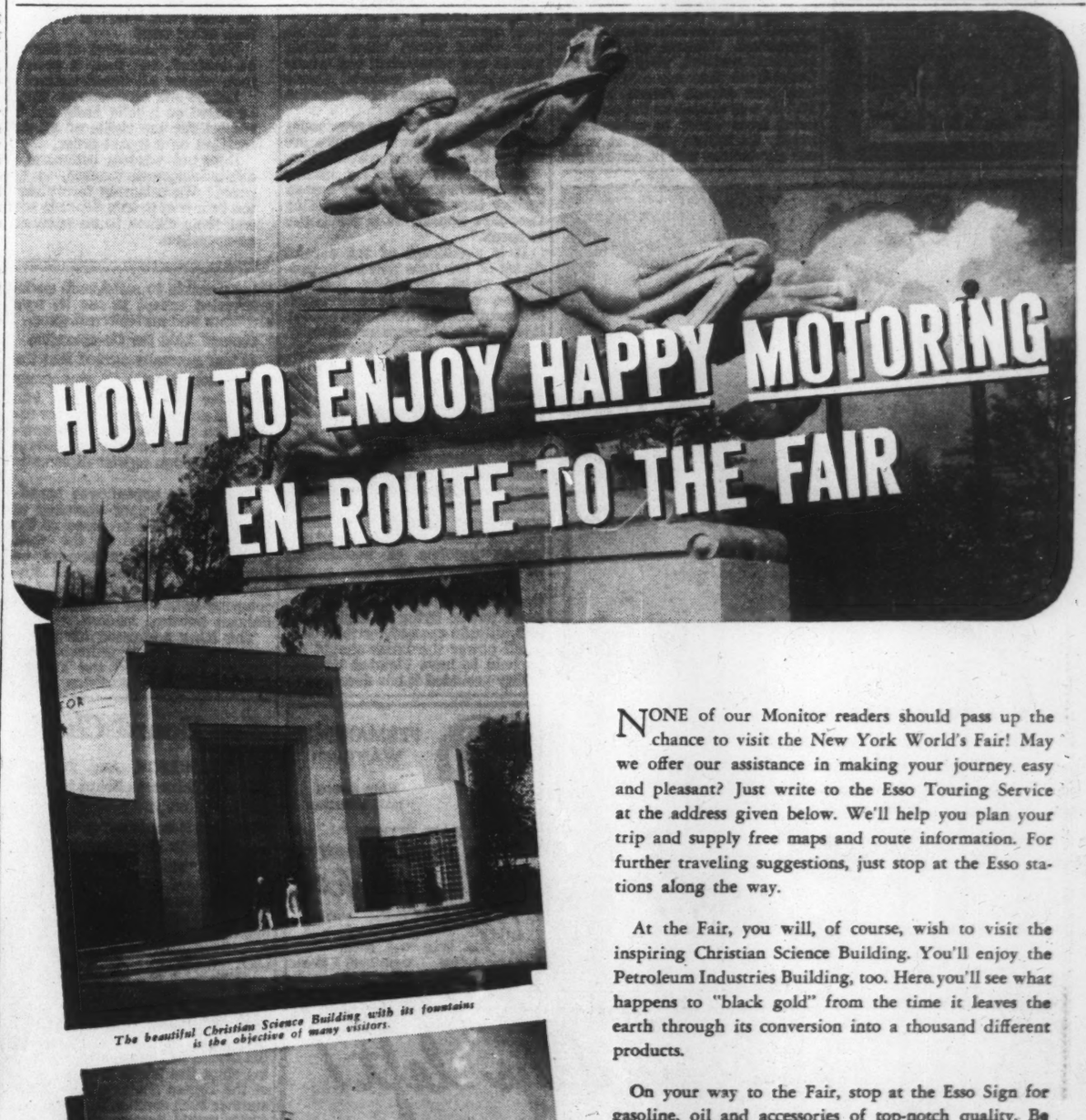
NO SLAVING in the kitchen for her! She's wise, she uses Mueller's Elbow Macaroni because it cooks in *half* the time! Mueller's is always fresh, tender, light, easily digested, rich in energy; made in an up-to-the-minute American factory, triple-sealed in sanitary light-proof packages. Tempting recipes on every package. *Be sure to get Mueller's today!*

Super-fine!

The very best sugar for cereals, desserts, fruits and iced drinks—Domino Superfine Powdered.
"Sweeten it with Domino"

INSPECT IT! --YOU'LL SELECT IT
Esso Oil Burner
EASY TERMS

Installed, Serviced, Guaranteed, And Fueled By The Makers Of Esso Gasoline
COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY
378 Stuart Street, Boston, Mass.
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City
SYLVESTRE OIL CO., INC.
707 S. Columbus Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.



The beautiful Christian Science Building with its fountains is the objective of many visitors.

Here at the Petroleum Industries Building may be seen all the wonders of petroleum, including a real oil well at work.

NONE of our Monitor readers should pass up the chance to visit the New York World's Fair! May we offer our assistance in making your journey easy and pleasant? Just write to the Esso Touring Service at the address given below. We'll help you plan your trip and supply free maps and route information. For further traveling suggestions, just stop at the Esso stations along the way.

At the Fair, you will, of course, wish to visit the inspiring Christian Science Building. You'll enjoy the Petroleum Industries Building, too. Here you'll see what happens to "black gold" from the time it leaves the earth through its conversion into a thousand different products.

On your way to the Fair, stop at the Esso Sign for gasoline, oil and accessories of top-notch quality. Be sure of *Happy Motoring* all the way!

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

COLONIAL ESSO TOURING SERVICE
30 Rockefeller Plaza New York City
COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

France Plans Union Cabinet; More Men Called to Colors

PARIS, Aug. 24 (AP)—Premier Daladier plans to form a national union government, uniting all factions in France, it was learned today as five classes of reservists massed under partial French mobilization.

Men called to the colors moved to their posts swiftly in special trains and requisitioned buses and automobiles.

In Paris, after a 2-hour Cabinet meeting with President Albert Lebrun, officials said France's powerful Premier plans an appeal to the nation for union to be followed by the formation of a Cabinet backed by virtually all parties. Whether this would include Communists was not stated.

Officials said the Cabinet would sit every day from now on.

More Mobilized

Meanwhile, a fifth class of reservists were mabilized adding approximately 150,000 troops to the men already under arms in answer to threats of a European war.

Previous estimates of the number of troops under arms had been placed at 2,000,000.

Today's sudden call, issued during an emergency Cabinet session, added the fifth class to the two classes which have been with the colors for months and the two classes which were called up just after last midnight.

The extraordinary Cabinet meeting at Élysée Palace under President Albert LeBrun ended after two and a half hours, but only a brief communiqué was issued. It said that the meeting was devoted entirely to the international situation and Premier Edouard Daladier had informed the Cabinet of the military measures and that Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet had reported on the text of the German - Russian nonaggression pact as sent to Paris by French Ambassador Paul Naggiar.

Paris transportation was badly handicapped as the troop movement reached its full swing and cars and trucks were pulled off the streets under the Government's requisition order. More than 60 per cent of Paris' buses were taken for Army use.

Subway service was reduced because of the recall of reservist employees of the Paris-owned system.

Long distance telephone communication by civilians was virtually cut off as lines were monopolized by official calls to coordinate calling up of reservists and troop movements.

The north and east stations feeding the Maginot Line area along the German border were filled with steady moving streams of reservists. Special trains rushed troops out of the stations almost as fast as they poured in.

Accompanied by wives, children, and sweethearts, reservists swarmed to railroad stations. They stood in small family groups, many of them at a loss for the words of goodbye.

Mobile Air Depot Survey Nears End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—With surveyors and appraisers completing their examination of the site for the Army Air Depot at Mobile, it is expected condemnation proceedings will begin soon. On the heels of their institution, according to Col. R. D. Valliant, in charge of the project, the work of laying out the grounds and erection of buildings will be started.

The Depot will be located on a tract of 1,400 acres extending from Mobile two miles south along the bay and westwardly for about a mile and a quarter. A paved highway passing through the property will be routed to pass along the bay front, fortified at its base by a sea wall.

Machine shops to employ 1,000 skilled civilians will occupy much of the area, and equipment prepared here will be shipped by boat to outlying air posts and fields in the Caribbean area and the Panama Canal Zone. Authorized cost of the Depot will be $8,000,000. According to Representative Frank W. Boykin of Mobile, however, the expenditure probably will amount to $18,000,000.

Much stress has been laid on the necessity of better preparation to protect the Panama Canal and to support the American pledge to protect Latin America from foreign aggression. Because of its geographical position, lying nearer the Canal Zone than any other American port except Pensacola, Fla., Mobile was chosen as the strategic point from which to control and supply Caribbean points at which our air defense will be centralized.

Echo King Leopold's Call to Keep Peace in Europe

Wide World Radiophoto

Representatives of Oslo Powers Confer at Brussels

In the front row, left to right, are Josef Bech, Luxemburg; Hubert Pierlot, Belgian Premier and Foreign Minister; R. J. Sandler, Swedish Foreign Minister; Halvdan Koht, Norwegian Foreign Minister; Peter Munch, Danish Foreign Minister; Eljas Erkko, Finnish Foreign Minister; and Delco M. Van Kleffens, the Netherlands Foreign Minister.

Leopold Asks: Shall Civilization Perish?

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Aug. 24 — The faith of millions in the power of the deep desire for peace inherent in the natural good will of peoples was voiced by King Leopold in a broadcast appeal to the leaders of states to "open negotiations in the spirit of fraternal co-operation."

The hope expressed by King Leopold that other world statesmen would "join their voices to ours" is considered here to be the most important result of the conference of the Oslo powers. Some cautious optimism is expressed that perhaps Italy may take the initiative of proposing a conference to give tangible effect to the conference's peace plea.

Couched in deeply moving terms it was expressive of the tragic gravity of the situation. It unquestionably represented the sentiments not only of the governments of all the peoples represented at the conference, all of whom hope to remain aloof from war. More than that it voiced the real feeling of a great number of persons in countries where mobilization already has far advanced.

A Dramatic Question

Particularly dramatic was the King's question: "Will our continent commit suicide in a terrible war which would know neither victors nor vanquished but where the spiritual and material values created by centuries of civilization would perish?"

As a leading Brussels newspaper comments this morning: "We are among those who despair. If those who are responsible for human destiny have preserved any human quality they will respond to King Leopold's appeal. It is for Hitler to speak."

It is significant of the careful desire of the Oslo powers to preserve strict neutrality that no names, countries, or individuals are mentioned in the King's appeal. It is reliably, although not officially, reported that during the conference the Norwegian Foreign Minister, Prof. Halvdan Koht, suggested a direct offer of mediation between Germany and Poland, but this was declined by a majority of the delegates.

The conference which held morning and afternoon sessions served a number of questions affecting neutral rights in time of war. These included provisioning for the care of refugees and the vexing problem of maintaining neutrality in the air.

It was the general opinion of the delegates if the airplanes of a great power flying at high speed and altitude crossed territory of a small power the latter should not be held to have violated its neutrality provided it has done everything possible to resist such aerial aggression except to use its own airplanes and anti-aircraft guns.

Ground Laid for Co-operation

It was generally agreed that the conference, despite its emergency character and brevity, had laid a useful groundwork for future co-operation between the Oslo powers which will remain in constant contact through regular diplomatic channels.

The King's appeal was broadcast from an upper chamber of the Palace in the presence of the Foreign Ministers of the Oslo group of nations. Afterward he entertained the Ministers at dinner at the "Salon of Mirrors" in company with their associates and Belgian political leaders.

The King addressed his guests extemporaneoupsly following the dinner. He thanked the Foreign Ministers of the northern European nations for assembling so hurriedly at Brussels, expressed the hope that successful results would come from the conference, and hoped that the call for peace would be heeded by the world.

The conference had been expected to last two or three days and would consider in detail the problems of neutrality that would confront the minor nations in the event of war. Instead, the four hours of deliberation were concerned almost solely with the appeal for peace voiced by King Leopold. The delegates started back to their capitals immediately to resume their study of the fast-moving European developments.

Problems of food supplies, care of refugees and wounded and the treatment of belligerent aircraft which might arrive in the event of hostilities have been left until the need to discuss them should arise.

Leopold Tells Men to Awaken

BRUSSELS, Aug. 24 (AP)—The text of King Leopold's peace appeal follows:

The declaration which I am going to read is made at the Palace of Brussels, in the presence of the Foreign Ministers and in the names of the chiefs of state of the Oslo group.

The world is living in a period of tension, such that all normal collaboration between states risks becoming impossible. Great Powers are taking measures almost equivalent to mobilization of their armed forces. Do not the Little Powers have to fear being victims of an eventual conflict into which they would be drawn against their will, despite their policy of indisputable independence and their firm desire for neutrality? Are they not exposed to becoming the objects of arrangements reached beyond them?

Without even an opening of hostilities, the world is menaced with an economic collapse. Mistrust and suspicion reign everywhere. Under our eyes the camps are forming, the armies are grouping, a horrible struggle is being prepared in Europe. Is our Continent going to commit suicide in a frightful war, which would know neither conqueror nor conquered, in which spiritual and material values created by centuries of civilization would founder?

The psychosis of war is invading the homes, and, although conscious of the unimaginable catastrophes that a conflagration would constitute for all humanity, public opinion is abandoning itself more and more to the idea that we are being fatally drawn to it. It is necessary to react against so somber a resignation.

There is not a people—we affirm it with force—which wishes to send its children to death in order to take from other nations the right to exist that it claims for itself.

Certainly, the interests of the states are not all the same. But do there exist interests which cannot be better reconciled before than after war?

May the conscience of the world awaken. The worst can still be avoided, but time is pressing. The evolution of events may soon render all direct contact even more difficult.

Let no one be deceived. We know that the right to live should be based on a solid basis and the peace that we wish is peace in respect for the rights of all nations. Durable peace can only be founded on a moral order.

Does not wisdom command a truce in the war of words, in excitations, and menace, to accept discussion of the problems posed? We solemnly formulate the wish that the men on whom the course of events depends accept submission of their differences and their claims to an open negotiation in a spirit of brotherly co-operation.

U. S. Is Prepared For Emergencies In Event of War

(Continued from Page 1)

plies could be converted to supplying the Democratic powers of Europe on a moment's notice. The Board, in conjunction with the Army and Navy high command, knows what each factory can produce, what alterations in its schedules and equipment and what raw materials are necessary, etc. The Board met again yesterday and remains on call.

3. The acting heads of at least five government departments are meeting again today, shortly after the President returns, continuing their allocation of wartime duties to each in an effort to plan full efficiency and eliminate duplication and confusion.

Well Up on Armament Plans

4. A survey of the vast land, sea and air armament program laid down by President Roosevelt eight months ago and enlarged by Congress showed that in every phase, it was either abreast of schedule or ahead. Orders are placed for well over 2,500 of some 3,500 projected new warplanes. The training of 2,100 new pilots and 19,000 mechanics and specialists is well under way.

Work is allocated on all but two of the 23 new warships for which funds were provided. The total of warships and auxiliaries on the ways is now 101.

Preliminaries are cleared away for immediate construction of new bases at Puerto Rico, the Panama Canal and Tampa, Florida. These will proably be rushed ahead of the further fortification of Pacific Island bases.

5. The United States Merchant Marine has quietly been expanded by heavy subsidies to a point where it today is a naval auxiliary and fleet for transporting war supplies to the democratic powers containing many up to the minute freighters, tankers and transport units. War risk insurance proposals, backed by the Government, are before Congress.

For Safety of Citizens

6. Plans for evacuating some 100,000 American citizens from the danger zones, should the emergency increase, are by now virtually complete. Admiral Emory Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, is standing by prepared to shift whatever schedules are necessary to this end. The "Little European Squadron" of the Navy fuelled and took on supplies at Marseilles, proceeded to its near-by base and the three ships, Cruiser Trenton and Destroyers Jacob Jones and Badger remained with their 775 officers and men in constant touch with Washington. Meanwhile, the State Department was ready to extend yesterday's warning to Americans not to sail for Europe, and the ambassadorial warnings in Poland, France and England to Americans to sail for home, should it seem advisable.

7. Financial measures to prevent panic were virtually complete after two additional conferences yesterday at the Treasury and State Departments. The exchange stabilization fund of $2,000,000,000 would be used at once in the event of war together with measures to stabilize the security markets. Three agents of the Securities and Exchange Commission are stationed in London to keep close watch on the gyrations of international capital. Meanwhile, the Treasury has under the most careful attention measures to permit Britain to sell securities in the United States in an orderly fashion to provide the cash for supplies, or for arms and supplies if the arms embargo should be repealed.

Undersecretary of the Treasury Hanes is in constant touch with Europe on the telephone, and Secretary Morgenthau is being kept informed of all developments.

To Start World Sail

VALLEJO, Calif. (AP)—Aboard a three-masted auxiliary schooner six men and two women plan to sail next Tuesday on an 18-month trip around the world. Capt. John Polinghorne will be skipper of the yacht.

Emergency Powers Asked In Britain by Premier

(Continued from Page 1)

pared to employ without delay all forces at their command."

The Prime Minister spoke 33 minutes.

The diplomatic and other galleries were crowded. The American Ambassador, Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, was among the many diplomats. Notably missing, however, was one usually regular attendant—Soviet Russia's Ambassador, Ivan Maisky.

Faced by Peril of War

"The international situation has steadily deteriorated until today we find ourselves confronted with an imminent peril of war," Mr Chamberlain declared to a crowded house which cheered him as he entered.

"Germany is now in a condition of complete readiness for war," he asserted, reviewing the events leading up to the present situation.

Poland, he said, has shown "great calm and self restraint."

"Poland," he continued, "has always been and is ready now to discuss her differences with the German Government, if they could be sure that these discussions could be carried on without threats of force or violence and with some confidence."

Then, turning to the new German-Russian nonaggression pact, Mr. Chamberlain said the British-French-Russian military discussions were going well "when this bombshell came."

The announcement of the pact came as an "unpleasant surprise to the British Government," he said.

The Russian Government, he continued, while carrying on discussions with Britain and France had been secretly negotiating with Germany for purposes "which on the face of it were inconsistent with the objects of their foreign policy as we understood it."

The House cheered this statement.

British Pledges Affirmed

Turning back to Poland, the Prime Minister said that at the beginning of this week German troops began moving toward the Polish frontier.

Then he said:

'The Government's first duty is to declare that British obligations to Poland remain unaffected."

He was referring to Britain's pledge to aid Poland if its independence were threatened.

"I wish emphatically to repudiate any suggestion that our defensive measures imply an act of menace," Mr. Chamberlain asserted. "Nothing we have done or propose to do menaces the legitimate interests of Germany.

"It is not an act of menace to prepare to help friends defend themselves."

Hitler to Shift Blame

When he sent Adolf Hitler a message yesterday, Mr. Chamberlain declared, Herr Hitler replied that Eastern Europe was a sphere where Germany must have a free hand.

"Hitler says," he continued, "that if Britain or any other country chooses to interfere the blame for an ensuing conflict will be theirs."

Mr. Chamberlain said the object of his communication to the German Führer yesterday through the British Ambassador, Sir Nevile Henderson, was "to restate our position and to make sure there was no misunderstanding."

"War between our two countries would be one of the greatest calamities that could occur," Mr. Chamberlain said.

"The German Chancellor's reply includes what amounts to a restatement of the German thesis that Eastern Europe is a sphere in which Germany ought to have a free hand.

"This thesis entirely misapprehends the British position. We do not seek a special position for ourselves in Eastern Europe."

Labor Approves Firmness

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, acting leader of the Labor Opposition, addressed Commons when the Prime Minister had concluded and described Mr. Chamberlain's statement as one of "gravity" but approved the Government's policy of firmness.

"Let no man abroad," he said, "think Labor will be a willing party ever to acquiesce in any further acts of aggression."

The Liberal leader, Sir Archibald Sinclair, also approved the Government's policy.

"Now that we are in a crisis criticism must be put aside," he said.

Laborite James Maxton said that what the Government was being given by Parliament today was a "mandate for war in certain eventualities."

Mr. Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary, declared "the situation with which we are faced is as grave and perilous as any this country has faced at any time in its history."

"The chief danger of war," he said, "is Germany's refusal to believe that we are in earnest in what we say."

Wisconsin Tightens Law Protecting Wild Flowers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—To safeguard certain of Wisconsin's wild flowers now in danger of becoming extinct, the State Legislature has stiffened the penalty imposed for picking them.

The American lotus, trailing arbutus, lady's-slippers, orchids, trilliums, American bitter-sweet, pitcher-plants (Turk's-caps), and wood lilies, come under the law's protection. No one can disturb them on public property, or the property of another—except for scientific purposes and with written permission of the Conservation Commission—under penalty of imprisonment for not more than six months, or a fine which can mount to $100.

South Carolina Adopts Motor Vehicle Inspection

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—There is to be no guesswork about the safe running condition of South Carolina's motor vehicles hereafter. Its 238,000 passenger cars and 39,000 trucks must line up for safety inspection semi-annually, reports the International Association of Chiefs of Police here.

South Carolina has become the seventeenth State to pass a compulsory motor vehicle inspection law. The other 16 are: Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Why, Officer!

CENTRALIA, Ill. (AP)—C. E. Brantley, a traffic officer assigned to enforce the City's two-hour parking ordinance, wrote out a ticket for an offender.

The license number seemed vaguely familiar. He looked inside the car. It was his own.

War Board Checks U. S. M-Day Plans

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—The War Resources Board is working today on the best answer to a problem it hopes never will arise—what to do if war comes to the United States.

The Board, chosen two weeks ago with the approval of President Roosevelt, started checking plans drawn by the Army and Navy Munitions Board for Mobilization Day.

At present the Board acts only in an advisory capacity to the joint munitions group, but it has a large interest in the "M-Day" program on which the experts of the armed forces have been working since the World War. In event of the United States entrance into another such conflict, the resources group would become an executive agency charged with carrying out the plan.

Attending sessions are the Chairman, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation; Dr. Harold G. Moulton, President of the Brookings Institution, and John Lee Pratt, of General Motors Corporation.

Research Lands Freed From Wisconsin Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—To encourage establishment of private wild-life sanctuaries, and the preservation intact of lands valuable for research, the Wisconsin Legislature has freed such property from taxes.

Rare natural formations, ancient earthworks, Indian mounds, and the like, owned by, or held in trust for, any nonprofit organization, are included in the exemption. However, such property must be open to the public, under reasonable restrictions, and no profit can accrue to the owner from such use, states the Wisconsin Conservation Department.

Philadelphia to Test Coal Dust on Sewage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The Philadelphia Authority will order work started on a new $75,000 pilot plant to test the use of anthracite dust in sewage disposal, according to Acting Mayor George Connell.

If the plan proves as satisfactory in Philadelphia as in other cities, Mr. Connell said, the cost of completing the sewage disposal system will be cut in half and even greater savings will be made in maintenance costs.

Maverick Defends Action Allowing Communist Rally

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (AP)—Mayor Maury Maverick, upon whom a storm of protest has descended over his approval of a Communist rally to be held in Municipal Auditorium, defended his action in a locally broadcast radio address Aug. 23.

The former New Deal Congressman who declared "I abhor and despise Communism," assured his listeners he merely was abiding by the Constitution in permitting "a young Mexican girl (misguided as most of us believe) to make a speech in a small wing of the Civic Auditorium which holds but 120 people."

Visit Jackson Heights
NEW YORK CITY
Before You Lease

For a Beautiful Garden Apartment take 5th Ave. Bus No. 15 direct to:

The Queensboro Corporation
Main Office:
37-06 82d St. (Cor. 37th Ave.)
JACKSON HEIGHTS OFFERS:
2-7 Rooms, $50-$150
FEATURES INCLUDE: CONVENIENCE!—15 minutes to midtown Manhattan; High Elevation—Landscaped Gardens—Parked Streets—Supervised Playgrounds—Private School. Send for Booklet on New Garden Apts. or phone NEwtown 9-6000. Off. Open Daily and Sun. 'til 8 P. M. Transit includes: 8th Ave. Express Subway to Broadway, Roosevelt Ave., Branch Office; also I. R. T., B. M. T. to 82d St., 1 block north to Main Office.

Wonderful...and only 49.50
Guanaco Jacket
Choose it in lush Blue Fox or rich Sable dye. Wear it day and night...the comfortable sleeves will even fit over your untrimmed coat! Marvelous buy for back-to-school. Find it in sizes 14 to 20. Fur Jackets, on the air-conditioned Street Floor
Lord & Taylor
New York City

PERMANENT WAVING
HAIR GOODS
HAIRDRESSING
HAIR STYLED
PROMPT, COURTEOUS SERVICE
Anna Behr
26 West 47th Street
BRyant 9-6206 Open Until 7 P. M.
NEW YORK CITY

Now in Progress!
martin's August Fur Sale
Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOW is the time for you to enjoy delicious
Flora Mir
HOMEMADE
CANDIES
and send some to the Folks Back Home
Parcel Post Everywhere
NEW YORK STORES
998 Madison at 77th Street
626 Madison at 59th Street
250 W. 86th at Broadway
2508 Grand Concourse at Fordham
BROOKLYN STORES
1422 Ave. J at E. 15th Street
59 Seventh Ave. at Lincoln Pl.
843 Classon Ave. at Eastern Pkwy.
838 Flatbush Ave., opp. Linden Blvd.
Kitchen at 557 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone for Flora Mir Special Delivery Service
PLaza 5-5236 (in New York) or EVergreen 8-8353 (in Brooklyn)

mallary's Mid-Summer SALE OF FURNITURE in Good Taste
only six days left!

CHIPPENDALE SOFA $129.00

In planning your living room the sofa is the logical beginning. The logical beginning in selecting your sofa is its construction.

These sofas are custom built and made in muslin first. For comfort and wear, the cushions are 80% goose down and 20% goose feathers. The hair used is 100% horse hair. The premier wire springs are hand tied eight ways. Every frame is rigidly constructed . . . corner blocked, glued, screwed, and doweled . . . and is backed by our 10-year construction guarantee. The coverings included at these low prices are from a complete selection of Decorator fabrics, in the latest color themes.

Now select your sofa for style and period, with comforting assurance that its construction will provide it with a long life of beauty, grace, and comfort.

Adapted from a CHIPPENDALE Sofa of Chinese influence, now in Carlton House, Kent, England. Of particular interest are the delicately carved mahogany legs. Attractively priced at $129.00.

The sofa shown is an item taken at random from our stock. Space does not permit the listing of hundreds of other items.

Buy the new "CASH-WAY," the Bank Way, with funds supplied by a Bank. We make all arrangements for you. This new and exclusive budget payment plan, without the usual "red tape," is now available to you.

mallary Guaranteed Furniture

134 Mamaroneck Avenue WHITE PLAINS
2431 Grand Concourse NEW YORK CITY
461 Main Street NEW ROCHELLE
Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings

BACK-TO-SCHOOL
CLOTHES
for every age from kindergarten to college! Every one a Franklin Simon classic, every one right — because we've been sending youngsters back to school for nearly forty years.
YOUNGSTERS' SHOP—SIXTH FLOOR
COLLEGE SHOP — THIRD FLOOR
Franklin Simon's
NEW YORK • GREENWICH
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET, NEW YORK

British See Slight Hope Of Alliance With Soviet

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 24—Signature of the Russo-German nonaggression pact within a few hours after the arrival in Moscow of the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop is regarded here as almost but not quite closing the door to the possibility of a Franco-British-Soviet alliance.

Soviet circles in London are still saying, however, that the two treaties will not conflict with one another. They have a somewhat different interpretation for that which was first accepted when the "escape clause" written into other non-aggression treaties was not included in the Soviet-German Pact.

Thus, while Article IV of the new treaty forbids either party from associating itself "with any other grouping of Powers which directly or indirectly is aimed at the other party" it does not forbid either German or Russia to enter a general agreement aimed solely against aggression.

Soviet circles add that the preamble of the new pact declares it is based on "fundamental stipulations of the neutrality agreement concluded April, 1926." The 1926 agreement states that the two powers are "inspired by a desire to do everything that can contribute to the maintenance of general peace." Thus Soviet circles claim that if Germany attacked a third state, the U. S. S. R. would have the right to denounce the new pact even though there is no "escape" clause such as has been inserted in all the other nonaggression treaties Russia has signed hitherto.

Casts Doubt on Alliance

While this may be the legal position, British and French circles are no longer very hopeful of being able to conclude an alliance with the U. S. S. R. against aggression at this stage. It is indeed felt by many that it would be useless to pursue the matter further without first ascertaining the Soviet attitude toward the present dispute between Germany and Poland. For if the Soviet Union is prepared to regard German methods in this dispute as contributing to the maintenance of a general peace, there is, of course, nothing more to be said.

Opinions differ widely as to the motives which have led the Soviets to make their about face. One group says frankly that there is a secret clause in the new agreement under which the two signatories have arranged a new partition of Poland. Another section of opinion, found chiefly among the Left Wingers but also among Czechs living in Moscow, is that the Soviets were impatient at British delays and accepted German overtures because they felt that their dignity had been hurt and that they were being trifled with.

Diplomatic circles mainly take the view that the Soviets, after carefully weighing pros and cons, came to the conclusion that Germany could not win if it decided to fight and therefore decided to let the two capitalist groups destroy one another thus, leaving the U. S. S. R. and Communism supreme in Europe.

Variance in Interpretations

Those who hold this view feel that if Germany were too successful against Poland, the U. S. S. R. would intervene so as to prevent a German victory lest Germany should resume its Ukrainian ambitions which have been conveniently shelved for the time being.

None of these three possibilities seems excluded by the terms of the new nonaggression pact. It is considered, however, that the hypothesis involves a complete reversal not merely of German but also of Russian policy, and implies that the two dictatorships have evolved a plan to march hand in hand to conquer the world

The second theory, it is felt, involves the unusual assumption that pique is more powerful than national interest. Therefore the majority of observers here incline to the third interpretation. It still leaves a number of untidy ends lying about, one of them being that the Soviets have never accepted either the Munich settlement or the assumption of the German protectorate over Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia.

German Treaty Praised by Browder

NEW YORK (AP) — The Soviet-German Nonaggression Pact is a "great contribution" to world peace and an "example" to all other nations, says Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States.

He said the pact weakens German Chancellor Adolf Hitler at home by showing the "sham" of the anti-comintern policy of the Nazi Government.

He expressed belief that if Germany should invade Poland, the Soviet Union "undoubtedly would adhere" to its policy of aiding any nation whose independence is jeopardized by an aggressor.

(Browder's statement, however, was made before publication of the Nonaggression Pact which binds each power to refrain from any act of force against the other. The pact did not contain an escape clause permitting its denunciation in case one of the contracting powers attacked a third power.)

Bar President Assails Socialization of Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MITCHELL, S. D.—Firm resistence to any effort for socialization of the practice of law, threatened at the American Bar Association convention in San Francisco last month by Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson unless law fees are reduced, is urged by Charles A. Beardsley, President of the Association.

Speaking before the South Dakota Bar Association, Mr. Beardsley of Oakland, Calif., characterized Mr. Jackson's threat as "one of the many persistent assaults being made on the American temples of justice and on the American legal profession."

Mr. Jackson in his San Francisco speech warned lawyers their charges are too high and that unless reduced a move can be expected to socialize law in the form of free governmental legal service.

DRESS-UP YOUR HOME FOR YOUR *World's Fair Guests*

THERE IS A PILGRIM LAUNDRY SERVICE for renewing the appearance of everything in your home that can be laundered or dry-cleaned—curtains, drapes, rugs, fancy spreads, blankets, pillows and slip covers.

Look around your home now, and think what Pilgrim can do, at surprisingly low cost, to save you work, and add to your pride when you show your home to visiting family and friends.

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, and Nassau
1102 Prospect Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SOuth 8-4567
Brooklyn Ave., West Hempstead, L. I.
Garden City 8881

Text of Reich-Soviet Pact

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Aug. 24

The text of the German-Russian nonaggression pact signed here today follows:

"The German Reich's Government and the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics, moved by a desire to strengthen the state of peace between Germany and the U. S. S. R. and in the spirit of the provisions of the neutrality treaty of April, 1926, between Germany and the U. S. S. R., decided the following:

I

"The two contracting parties obligate themselves to refrain from every act of force, every aggressive action and every attack against one another, including any single action or that taken in conjunction with other powers.

II

"In case one of the parties of this treaty should become the object of warlike acts by a third power, the other party will in no way support this third power.

III

"The Governments of the two contracting parties in the future will constantly remain in consultation with one another in order to inform each other regarding questions of common interests.

IV

"Neither of the high contracting parties will associate itself with any other grouping of powers which directly or indirectly is aimed at the other party.

V

"In the event of a conflict between the contracting parties concerning any question, the two parties will adjust this difference or conflict exclusively by friendly exchange of opinions or, if necessary, by an arbitration commission.

VI

"The present treaty will extend for a period of 10 years with the condition that if neither of the contracting parties announces its abrogation within one year of expiration of this period, it will continue in force automatically for another period of five years.

VII

"The present treaty shall be ratified within the shortest possible time. The exchange of ratification documents shall take place in Berlin. The treaty becomes effective immediately upon signature.

"Drawn up in two languages, German and Russian.
"Moscow, 23rd of August, 1939.

(Signed)
"For the German Government
"RIBBENTROP

"In the name of the Government of the U. S. S. R.
"MOLOTOFF."

Envoys Advise Americans To Depart From Europe

BERLIN, Aug. 24 (AP)—The United States Embassy this afternoon unequivocally and officially advised Americans to leave Germany.

The following statement was issued:

"The American Embassy upon inquiry has been informing and is continuing to inform Americans that it is desirable to leave Germany."

Warned to Quit France

PARIS, Aug. 24 (AP)—The United States embassy today formally advised all American citizens to arrange to leave France "in view of the situation prevailing in Europe."

Envoy at London Acts

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy today issued a statement advising all American tourists in the British Isles to sail for home at once.

American officials estimated that there are now between 3,000 and 4,000 American tourists in England, Scotland, and Wales.

The Ambassador's statement said that "in a day or two" it might not be possible for them to get sailings for New York and warned them that if they stayed they might be subjected to "inconvenience, possibly danger."

The Ambassador talked to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain this morning and went to the Air Ministry to see Sir Kingsley Wood, the Air Minister, at noon. He issued the statement after returning from the Air Ministry and then went to the House of Commons for the emergency session.

59,000 Americans in Area

By the Associated Press

Fifty-nine thousand Americans known to be in the countries most likely to be affected by any European conflict have been advised by State Department officials to come home—along with unknown thousands of tourists.

The 2,569 listed as residing permanently or semi-permanently in Poland and the 28 in Danzig were among the first to be told it was dangerous to stay.

178 Fares Canceled

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—The French liner Ile de France sailed for Europe today with 257 passengers after 178 persons, mostly Americans, canceled passage.

War Risk Rates Jumped

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—War risk insurance rates on shipments of goods to Germany and Italy from the United States were increased 20-fold today by marine insurance underwriters.

The new rates, applying to all trans-Atlantic surface shipping, went into effect at 9 a. m.

The war risk rates from the United States to the British Isles remain unchanged, underwriters saying they believed the British Navy would be able to control the northern shipping routes in event of hostilities.

Up to the change the war risk rate on shipments to Germany and Italy was ¼ of 1 per cent of the valuation of the goods insured. Today shippers must pay 5 per cent of the valuation.

Italian Freight Barred

ROME, Aug. 24 (AP)—Italian shippers were advised that the French railroads had refused to accept any further freight shipments from Italy.

British Sailings Stopped

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP)—British East Coast shipowning firms last night jointly cancelled the sailings of all vessels due to leave for Baltic or German ports.

Further sailings were suspended indefinitely until the international situation is clarified.

One Newcastle vessel which was at sea on its way to Hamburg was recalled by radio.

Russians Surprised at Pact

MOSCOW, Aug. 24 (AP)—A Russian public long coached in antipathy for Germany received with surprise the announcement today that its Government had signed a nonaggression pact with the German Government.

To the average Russian, who got his first word of the pact from Tass, the official news agency, newspapers this morning, the treaty means that Russia will remain neutral in the event of a European war, and if Russia goes to war with Japan it is promised a peaceful Western Front.

The public had learned of the presence here of the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, only shortly before last midnight when the news was briefly broadcast.

Soviet newspapers launched a campaign to inform their public that Germany now is a friend, not potential foe.

Pravda spread a four-column picture of Joseph Stalin, Herr von Ribbentrop, and Vyachesieff Molotoff, Soviet Premier, across its front page.

In the accompanying editorial, the newspaper said, "The enmity between Germany and the U. S. S. R. has come to an end. The differences of ideology and political systems ought not and cannot serve as an obstacle to establishment of good neighborly relations between both countries.

"The friendship between the peoples of the U. S. S. R. and Germany, which had been driven into a deadlock by the machinations of enemies of Germany and the U. S. S. R. from now on has to get the necessary conditions for its development and growth."

Izvestia adopted a similar line in a front page editorial and also carried pictures of Herr von Ribbentrop and Mr. Stalin.

Danger Zone Preparation

NICE, France, Aug. 24 (AP)—American consular authorities at Nice, working with United States Navy, have completed preliminary preparations for removing all United States citizens from the zone between the Italian frontier and Nice in case of emergency.

The little American fleet, consisting of the cruiser Trenton and the destroyers Jacob Jones and Badger, arrived at Villefranche late Wednesday night. Rear Admiral Henry E. Lackey is in command, but is scheduled to hand over to Admiral Charles Courtney on Sept. 6. Approximately 90,000 people live in the area—a rough triangle including Monte Carlo and running from the Italian border to Nice and then in a jagged line back to the mountains.

Less Than Eight Hours' Talk Binds Russians and Germans

MOSCOW, Aug. 24 (AP)—Germany and Soviet Russia bound themselves today not to war against each other nor even to associate themselves with any line-up of powers aimed "directly or indirectly" at either.

Diplomatic quarters expressed the conviction that Article IV of the eight-paragraph Nonaggression Pact—that which covered taking sides with "any other grouping of powers" aimed at either nation—was the blow to any prospect of a Russian alliance with Britain and France.

The agreement was signed behind the Kremlin's massive walls about 12 hours after the arrival of Adolf Hitler's emissary to Joseph Stalin, Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. There were less than eight hours of formal deliberation.

The German Foreign Minister took off by plane at 1:20 p. m. (5:20 a. m. E. S. T.), heading back to Germany to report to his Führer on one of the most striking diplomatic maneuvers of European history.

Swastikas and Red Flags

Swastika flags were interspersed with Soviet red banners at the airport entrances for the departure of Herr von Ribbentrop in Herr Hitler's own plane.

Mr. Stalin attended the final talks which started at 10 p. m. yesterday, and also sat in on a three-hour meeting yesterday afternoon between Herr von Ribbentrop and Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff. Herr von Ribbentrop and Mr. Molotoff signed the accord.

The extent to which the Pact shifts Europe's balance of power is being critically studied. Russian official quarters have insisted that the pact was not eincompatibl with a defensive alliance linking Moscow to Paris and London.

The Government organ Izvestia characterized the Pact as an instrument "bound to pacify the extremely tense international situation and contribute to the consolidation of peace."

Izvestia said the Pact ended hostility between Germany and the Soviet Union—"a hostility which the enemies of both sides have tried to fan and perpetuate."

Normal Relations

The newspaper stressed that peaceful relations between Germany and Russia was "based on extensive economic connections," and said of the nonaggression agreement:

"It renders relations between the two largest powers fully normal and by this alone must contribute to the consolidation and stability of the international political systems of both countries. . . ."

Pravda, organ of the Communist Party, said:

"The pact was concluded when the international situation had reached a very high state of acuteness and tension. The peaceful act which the Nonaggression Pact between Germany and the Soviet Union constitutes will undoubtedly contribute to an alleviation of the tension in the international situation."

Soviet circles emphatically denied rumors that any agreement had been made with the Reich for "distribution" of Polish territory or territory of the Baltic States.

Mennonites Take to Air

ALLENSVILLE, Pa. (AP)—Mennonites usually shun modern conveniences, but members of the sect arrived by airplane Aug. 24 for the Church's world convention in session here.

Daniel Hartman of Harrisonburg, Va., piloted his own plane to a landing field near the tented convention site. Another plane arrived later with a small group of delegates.

Great New Premium Gasoline—

MOBILGAS SPECIAL

Now Giving Eastern Motorists New Power, Smoothness, Quietness

Why We Made It

TODAY'S high-speed engines may fire over 10,000 times a minute. Compressions are 50% greater...

—*yet carburetion is 100°F. cooler!*

That's why modern cars demanded a *new gasoline*—to vaporize *faster* at *lower* carburetion temperatures...

—to assure the *right* mixture of gasoline and air to *every* cylinder.

Mobilgas Special meets these needs!

Why It's Different

MOBILGAS SPECIAL answers your accelerator with instant action—*on starts ...on hills...in traffic!*

That's because it has *new high volatility* to help deliver full power—smoothly, quietly, without ping or knock.

Try Mobilgas Special. It's great for any car..."made to order" for modern ones! Standard Oil of New York, Division of Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.

Try Mobilgas Special

AT SOCONY DEALERS

STOP AT THE SIGN OF FRIENDLY SERVICE

Featured in the

August Linen Sale

Lord & Taylor

Lord & Taylor Percale Sheets

Woven of choice carded yarns. Wide 4" hems. Sizes quoted are before hemming.

	Plain Hems Regularly	Plain Hems Sale Price	Hemstitched Regularly	Hemstitched Sale Price
Sheets, 63" x 108", 1.45		1.15	1.75	1.45
Sheets, 72" x 108", 1.60		1.25	1.90	1.55
Sheets, 81" x 108", 1.75		1.40	2.05	1.70
Sheets, 90" x 108", 1.90		1.50	2.20	1.80
Cases, 45" x 40½", .50		.35	.65	.50

Mail and phone orders filled. Wisconsin 7-3300

Linens, Ninth Floor • 424 Fifth Ave., New York

The Home Forum

Sailing—Sailing

FOR YEARS I had wanted to know more about this fascinating business of sailing. Then one happy day in June, the opportunity came to spend a week on the sea with a family of friends on their boat, the *Black Bird*. The morning we sailed was sunlit and windy, and the harbor water was speckled with sailing boats, resting lightly there like smooth white birds with folded wings. The *Black Bird* was by far the largest of them, a full sixty feet in length, with a great black hull and tawny decks and a high white mainmast as tall as a boy's thoughts. She towered over the smaller craft like a different kind of bird, more swift and enduring. Soon we had left them all behind and were off with the wind, the sails running ahead like great canvas kites tied and straining, ballooned and smooth with the blowing.

* * *

Immediately, sailing absorbed us all like a strong drawing current. It laid a new combination of gravity and ecstasy upon even the small boys. It gave to the oldest lad the bright spirit of all adventure and dauntlessness as he stood at the helm with his hand on the tall, spoked wheel, his head bent now down to the compass, now up in pleasure to the stretching blueness of the sea ahead.

To me it seemed that the experience of sailing was a rare fusion of that which was planned and ordered, and that which was wayward and unforeseen. The boat herself was as neat as an officer in review. Everything was in a compact space especially designed for it. But the winds and the gusts of waves were untidy and heedless, as though they would balance the precision of the ship and leaven it with variety and excitement. Always there seemed this intricate mingling of the two complete possibilities, the expected which assured the ordered line, and the unexpected which brought the sudden slant of decks and new diagonals of sails. The living side by side with these two verging trends held us all alike eager and enthralled.

There were, of course, the practical aspects of sailing. Even during the vagaries of the sea and the boat we all continued to eat with astonishing appetites, and I discovered that the galley was a miracle of minute spaciousness. Other discoveries were made through experience; soup was an unwise choice for lunch on a sailboat in rough seas, while sandwiches were always safe because they could be eaten at a slant. During rough weather the galley seemed to be the very center of a continuous earthquake, and, in the seven days we were on the water, I never ceased to be amazed that a boiling pot could remain astonishingly steady and upright on the oil stove as it swung on its gimbals, while all else was pitching and slanting like the deck itself and the very walls seemed to reel.

* * *

There were days of calm and hours of excitement. I shall never forget the moment of thrill when I first saw the tide running through the less determined water. "There it is!" someone cried, and we all looked ahead. The tide was running in a threatening dark blue strip, moving in a block as if it were dammed away from the other water, following its fascinated course in a swift, choppy foam-edged stream.

There was a great shifting of sails as we ploughed into it. The wind was against us and the *Black Bird* tossed like a small buoy in spite of her size. Several squalls overtook us and then the sails were brought down swiftly, and we all went below to seal ourselves against the wind and rain that took over the *Black Bird*. She was drawn up and thrown down like a puppet on a strong string of wave and wind. In the heaviest seas her decks were aslant like a faintly leaning wall between us and the midnight-colored water, and blinding white foam and thick spray broke over the bow.

We propped ourselves below and watched the water through the portholes as it surged up and ran over the sides of the decks. Sometimes after the squall it cleared, and the sea sparkled with resilient brilliancy. Sometimes the rain and wind only stopped and shreds of fog lay over the water until it seemed we sailed in a sea of cloud.

During these times the boys and their father studied the intricacies of the charts, and we all listened through the whiteness and the broken wind for the sound of a bell tolling on a buoy hidden in the mist over the water. When we caught the sound, we were excited as if we had heard a bell striking from a sunken chapel away on the bottom. We sailed past the buoy like a ghost ship past a forgotten marker in a world apart, tied to actuality only by a chart.

* * *

The boat and the sea were such a beautiful pair that sometimes I thought I must notice especially and remember at what hour they were the loveliest. But I could not choose. During the day when the sun shone, the boat was chatty like a girl, full skirted and running, a creature of vivacity and charm. And the sea was her garden which flowered brightly for her where the sun glittered upon it, and the sky was her cloudless heaven.

But at sunset when the wind was down, the ship was a part of the evening-coming that rested on the water. Molten lavender lay about her in slow curves and the tall white mainmast was tinted rose. The line where the sun was setting was brilliant and goid. Then it burned more brightly and sank like a hot spar, leaving a scorch of color on sky and water. Sunrise held all the eternal surprise of clouds turning pink with the dawn and stretching out long fingers of color, with the sun pushing up like a great shining coin held in a fabled hand. No hour could be loveliest.

At night it was different from all else. The ship was as dark as mystery and slipped through the water like a silent fin. About the boat occasional pale streaks of color showed where fishes swam and moved the phosphorus substance there in the sea to light, as a trail of color is left by a water-color brush drawn lightly through the water. The sky was a swaying arc which encircled the boat. Stars were caught and held fast in the rigging, and whole heavens full of them were blotted out completely by the pale reaching triangles of the sails. One great star escaped and stood pointed on top of the mainmast. There was no light on the boat but the small shielded lamp by the compass. The rigging was faintly visible. We moved by silently, unbelievably close to the water. Now and then a moon-silvered buoy slid past.

At those times the boat seemed the only actual thing in the universe, a small island of safety and plenty afloat in the vastness of the unknown. It seemed to hold all the food and water there was, all the warmth in cold and dryness in rain, all the footing from the sea. There was a copy of Yeats, a volume of Housman, some Shakespeare sonnets—they seemed the only poems of all time. There was a book of short stories, a Conrad, a modern voyage tale, a mariner's book of charts and landings—the only books ever written seemed to be those. Music was only a memory—the boat held none. The boat was a complete and small harbor in the infinity of the still or pitching sea. She was friend, treasure, and world, the *Black Bird*.

* * *

When the voyage was over, and we made ready to sail into the harbor again, I was suddenly aware of how close we had come to the heart of navigation, close to the wonder of sailing and the deepness of the sea itself. The days we had spent on the water seemed neither long nor short; we had lost the consciousness of time and gained the sense of timelessness. As I watched the harbor draw closer, heard the lads calling across the deck, checking markings from their charts, saw the jib and foresail being brought down and the little host of boats still waiting in a flock-like cluster in the calm of the harbor, I realized that during those seven days my extravagant landwishing had come true and I had begun to know the feel of sailing. I had joined the great and glad company of those who, though they are inexperienced in sailing, are filled with an enormous enthusiasm for it. In spirit I had joined a company of seafarers. I who was inland bred, I who was just beginning to remember to say "galley" and "stern" and "prow"! I was overcome with the wonder and magic of it. Ah, sailing . . . !

JO BAGOT

Midsummer

There is no wind, the hollyhocks
Are straight and taller than they were
Last year; the bright sprays of the phlox
Are thick and rosier.

A robin slips beneath a stalk
Of foxglove, and a humming bird
Hovers beside the garden walk
Where not a leaf has stirred.

So still the air, so still the trees,
Even the locust, noisy elf,
Rubbing his wings against his knees,
Seems but an echo of himself!

SARA KING CARLETON

Evening Prelude

The sun is full upon one side of trees.
Their shadows spread a double length along
The dusty field. The light is live with bees.
The thrush and lark grow quieter in song.

The ovenbird goes up in spiral flight,
Then drops down to the frog-infested sedge.
The night hawk weaves between the lanes of light,
The first dew gathers at the meadow's edge.

Behind the barn a calf begins to bawl.
A cowbell's tinkle is returned a mile.
Now as the twilight deepens on the wall
We stand in strangeness for a little while.

THEODORE ROETHKE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House: 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Katharinenstrasse 27, Halensee I.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
BUDAPEST: Esterhazy 17.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York	500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago	Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit	3-101 General Motors Building
Miami	1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis	1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City	405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco	625 Market Street
Los Angeles	210 West Seventh Street
Seattle	824 Skinner Building
London	Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris	56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva	16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 824 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House; 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

By Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

"VASE OF FLOWERS": *A Pastel by Odilon Redon*

ODILON REDON was one of the strongly individual artists of the modern French school. While his contemporaries were involved in elaborate theories about translating the visual world into color and lights carefully disposed over the canvas, Redon was devoted to the visionary world. He painted what he saw in his imagination, although he did borrow some traits of style from the Impressionists, to wit, their flat diaphanous imagery.

Odilon Redon was born at Bordeaux in 1840. In his early years he saw and appreciated the works of Delacroix and Corot. He studied the art of etching with Bresdin. Lithography he learned from the artist, Fantin-Latour. His paintings have been associated with the poetry of the Symbolists.

Redon painted mythical subjects; he also painted dreams, butterflies, flowers. There is something impalpable, elusive, tantalizing in his pictures, which are stimulating to the imagination and the eye as well. Odilon Redon, in his fantasy and in his tendency to ignore traditional themes and so-called normal arrangement of material, has been looked upon as one of the forebears of the fantastic art of Surrealism, about which we have read a great deal in recent years.

This still life of flowers is a picture which holds our interest for its merit in drawing, color, and organization of details. Redon in a delicate way imparts a peculiarly vivacious charm to the blossoms. He is not too literal, nor is he excessively vague. Here, in this pastel, he reveals the artist, hovering between the real and the fanciful.

D. A.

An Artist Must Never Stop Learning

IT WAS THEN that I began to realize that an artist must never stop learning. He has never finished with his studies and always, even when he stands on heights of perfection, he needs an adviser, an observant friend whose experienced and knowledgeable ear will perceive the slightest dullness on the luster of his voice, and like a mirror will reveal to the singer not only his virtues but all the little irregularities and inaccuracies that creep in. Of course one knows singers who keep an exact control of themselves even in the matter of vocal technique, and notice every deviation. But I give my self to my part with all my soul. I cannot think of technical matters while I sing, because I live what I sing so completely that there is not room left for anything else. So it is good that a new period of study, refining, refreshing and reassuring, should guide the voice back to the quiet ways of honest self-knowledge.—LOTTE LEHMANN, in "Midway in My Song." (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Mark Twain Was Essentially American

WE ALL CHOOSE Franklin as the American of the eighteenth century and Lincoln as the American of the nineteenth. And most will agree that Mark Twain was as American as either of these.

He was American in appearance. The thin, agile, mobile figure, with its undulating ease in superficial awkwardness, suggested worlds of humorous sensibility. The subtle, wrinkled face, under its rich shock of hair, first red, then snowy white, had endless possibilities of sympathetic response. It was a face that expressed, repressed, impressed every variety of emotion known to its owner.

He was American in all his defects and limitations. The large tolerance, cut short with a most definite end when it reached the bounds of its comprehension, was eminently American. The slight flavor of vanity, at least of self-complacent satisfaction, the pleasant and open desire to fill a place in the world, whether by mounting a platform at just the right moment or wearing staring white clothes in public places, we may call American with slight emphasis, as well as human.

But these weaknesses were intimately associated with a very American excellence, the supreme candor, the laughing frankness which recognized them always. Assuredly no human being ever more abounded in such candor than Mark Twain. He confessed at all times, with the superabundance of diction that was born with him, all his enjoyment, all his suffering, all his sin, all his hope, all his despair.

And he was American in another delightful thing, his quickness and readiness of sympathy, his singular gentleness and tenderness. He could lash out with his tongue and tear anything and anybody to pieces. He could not have done bodily harm to a fly, unless a larger pity called for it. He was supremely modest and simple in his demands upon others, supremely depreciative of the many things he did for them.

Above all, he was American in his thorough democracy. His belief in men, all men, was as boundless as his love for them. Though he lived much with the rich and lofty, he was always perfectly at home with the simple and the poor, understood their thoughts, liked their ways, and made them feel that he had been simple and poor himself and might be so again.

He was not only democratic in feeling and spirit, he was democratic in authorship, both in theory and practice. . . . Let others aim high, he says, let others exhaust themselves in restless and usually vain attempts to please fastidious critics. I write for the million, I want to please them, I know how to do it, I have done it. "I have never tried, even in one single instance, to help cultivate the cultivated classes. . . . I have seldom deliberately tried to instruct the masses, but have done my best to entertain them. To simply amuse them would have satisfied my dearest ambition at any time." — From "American Portraits," by GAMALIEL BRADFORD. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"The jewels of Love"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PRECIOUS STONES of rare beauty are set in the crowns of the monarchs of the world; their brilliancy is pleasing, and their monetary value often can scarcely be estimated. There are other stones, individually inexpensive, whose setting is not beautiful, but which have work to do in speeding up industrial production. These stones are small diamonds set in hardest steel, which grind and cut metal in a most effective way: they are valuable because of the work they accomplish.

Certain good and lovely qualities of thought have been likened to jewels, but their true and full worth can be rightly estimated only by those who have learned to discern spiritual good. The materially-minded know little of these jewels, just as the outside world knows little of the work done by the small diamonds in the factories. Among these beautiful qualities are meekness and temperance, and one may attain them, and prove their practical value, through the earnest study of Christian Science and the practice of its rules. These qualities are indispensable to our progress heavenward; but they must be desired, and made one's own.

In "Retrospection and Introspection" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, we read (p. 79): "Be temperate in thought, word, and deed. Meekness and temperance are the jewels of Love, set in wisdom." Many people have a wrong concept of these qualities, and believe that meekness indicates weakness of character and submission to another's human will. Rightly considered, it denotes true strength and a noble attitude of thought. Meekness and humility are, generally speaking, synonymous, and one who is expressing humility is free from pride and arrogance. He is not self-assertive. One who is temperate is moderate in his desires, and therefore he is not self-indulgent. Are not these lovely qualities God-given? True wisdom and all right action proceed from God, Mind, and are expressed by the real man, the reflection of God.

Students of the Bible know full well that the great Master, Christ Jesus, was meek and temperate. Under what appeared to be the most trying circumstances, he was gentle and kind. He was strong also, because he was patient. He said of himself (Matthew 11:29) that he was "meek and lowly in heart;" and yet has any man been more richly endowed with the Christ, Truth, than the Master? Because of his meekness he was loving and compassionate. He knew that all good qualities belonged to him as part of man's divine inheritance. This knowledge enabled him to heal the sick, and to restore to wholeness those bound by sinful beliefs. Jesus declared (John 5:30), "I can of mine own self do nothing." It was his clear understanding of God as divine Truth, Life, and Love, and his equally clear recognition of the real man as the image and likeness of God, that enabled the Way-shower to do his good works.

On page 360 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy states, "Meekness, moderating human desire, inspires wisdom and procures divine power." This should encourage mankind to pray for meekness; and clear thinkers are doing this, for they know that it enables them to make right decisions, and to deal justly with their fellow men. Christ Jesus demonstrated that God, divine Mind, is supreme, the only power. Those who are temperate express true self-government, for they permit themselves to be guided in thought and in deed by God, divine Love. Through the study of our textbooks, the Bible, and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, one learns how to be thus governed, with the result that he manifests a calm state of thought, expressing joy, true self-control, and temperance. Paul said that "every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things" (I Corinthians 9:25); and in his epistle to the Galatians he foretold the reward of righteous thinking, saying (Galatians 5:22, 23), "The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance: against such there is no law." These qualities of thought lead us to a fuller understanding of what true substance is.

We have many lessons to learn as we travel along life's highway, but when we express gentleness, patience, and kindness, we are progressing heavenward, and are expressing true wisdom. We may joyfully and rightfully expect the continuous unfoldment of good in our consciousness, for, as Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 246): "Man, governed by immortal Mind, is always beautiful and grand. Each succeeding year unfolds wisdom, beauty, and holiness." If we desire, above all else, to be governed by God, divine Principle, we may prove individually that "the jewels of Love" are among our dearest treasures.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

City Shaped of Water

There was the sea, we heard the tide bells sound
Below the marshes and the velvet tread
Of those returning sandals up the ground,
Climbing a lunar stair and then you said:
This kingdom is the Sea, this incredible space
Of wind and surging water on either hand,
This unsacked kingdom nothing can erase,
Of foam and music and eternal sand.

Yet as you spoke we saw the city rise,
The fabulous turrets dreaming in the wind
Rose suddenly into remembered skies,
Lovely as Antioch and pale as Ind,
A city shaped of water that drowsily
Lifted to greet us, climbing from the sea.

HAROLD VINAL

„Die Edelsteine der Liebe"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EDELSTEINE VON SELTENER Schönheit zieren die Kronen der Herrscher der Welt. Ihr Glanz ist lieblich und ihr Geldwert oft kaum abzuschätzen. Es gibt auch andere, nicht so wertvolle Steine, deren Fassung nicht schön ist, die aber dazu beitragen, die gewerbliche Erzeugung zu beschleunigen. Diese Steine sind kleine Diamanten, die in härtesten Stahl gefaßt sind und Metalle aufs wirksamste schleifen und schneiden. Sie sind wertvoll durch die Arbeit, die sie leisten.

Gewisse gute und schöne Gedankeneigenschaften sind mit Edelsteinen zu vergleichen; aber ihren wahren und vollen Wert können nur diejenigen recht abschätzen, die das geistig Gute erkennen gelernt haben. Die Materiellgesinnten wissen wenig von diesen Edelsteinen, gerade wie die Welt im allgemeinen wenig von der Arbeit weiß, die die kleinen Diamanten in den Fabriken leisten. Zu diesen schönen Eigenschaften gehören Sanftmut und Mäßigkeit. Durch ernstes Ergründen der Christlichen Wissenschaft und Anwendung ihrer Regeln kann man Sanftmut und Mäßigkeit erlangen und ihren praktischen Wert beweisen. Diese Eigenschaften sind für unsern Fortschritt himmelwärts unerläßlich; aber sie müssen begehrt und erstrebt werden.

In „Rückblick und Einblick" von Mary Baker Eddy, der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, lesen wir (S. 79): „Seid mäßig in Gedanken, Worten und Taten! Sanftmut und Mäßigkeit sind die in Weisheit gefaßten Edelsteine der Liebe". Viele Leute haben einen falschen Begriff von diesen Eigenschaften und glauben, daß Sanftmut Charakterschwäche und Unterwerfung unter den menschlichen Willen eines andern bedeute. Richtig betrachtet bedeutet sie wahre Stärke und edle Gesinnung. Sanftmut und Demut sind, allgemein gesprochen, sinnverwandte Ausdrücke. Wer Demut ausdrückt, ist frei von Stolz und Anmaßung. Er ist nicht herrisch. Wer enthaltsam ist, ist in seinen Wünschen mäßig und ist daher nicht nachsichtig gegen sich selber. Sind diese schönen Eigenschaften nicht von Gott verliehen? Wahre Weisheit und alle rechte Tätigkeit kommen von Gott, dem Gemüt, und kommen durch den wirklichen Menschen, die Widerspiegelung Gottes, zum Ausdruck.

Die Bibelforscher wissen genau, daß der große Meister Christus Jesus sanftmütig und mäßig war. Unter den anscheinend schwierigsten Umständen war er sanft und freundlich. Er war auch stark, weil er geduldig war. Er sagte selber (Matth. 11, 29), daß er „sanftmütig und von Herzen demütig" sei; und dennoch war er mit dem Christus, der Wahrheit, besser ausgerüstet als irgend jemand anders? Seine Sanftmut machte ihn liebevoll und barmherzig. Er wußte, daß alle guten Eigenschaften als Teil des göttlichen Erbes des Menschen ihm gehörten. Dieses Wissen befähigte ihn, die Kranken zu heilen und die durch sündige Annahmen Gefesselten frei zu machen. Jesus erklärte (Joh. 5, 30): „Ich kann nichts von mir selber tun". Sein klares Verständnis, daß Gott die göttliche Wahrheit, das göttliche Leben und die göttliche Liebe ist, und seine ebenso klare Erkenntnis, daß der wirkliche Mensch das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes ist, befähigten den Wegweiser, seine guten Werke zu tun.

Auf Seite 360 in "Miscellaneous Writings" erklärt Mrs. Eddy: „Sanftmut, die das menschliche Verlangen mäßigt, flößt Weisheit ein und verschafft göttliche Kraft". Dies sollte die Menschheit ermutigen, um Sanftmut zu beten. Klar denkende Menschen tun es; denn sie wissen, daß es sie befähigt, rechte Entscheidungen zu treffen und ihre Mitmenschen gerecht zu behandeln. Christus Jesus bewies, daß Gott, das göttliche Gemüt, allerhaben, die einzige Macht ist. Wer mäßig ist, drückt wahre Selbstregierung aus; denn er läßt sich im Denken und Handeln von Gott, der göttlichen Liebe, führen. Durch Ergründen unserer Lehrbücher, der Bibel und „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mrs. Eddy, lernt man sich so regieren lassen, und das Ergebnis ist, daß man einen ruhigen Gedankenzustand bekundet, der Freude, wahre Selbstbeherrschung und Mäßigkeit ausdrückt. Paulus sagte (1. Kor. 9, 25): „Ein jeglicher, der da kämpft, enthält sich alles Dinges"; und in seinem Briefe an die Galater stellte er den Lohn gerechten Denkens in Aussicht mit den Worten (Gal. 5, 22. 23): „Die Frucht des Geistes ist Liebe, Freude, Friede, Geduld, Freundlichkeit, Gütigkeit, Glaube, Sanftmut, Keuschheit. Wider solche ist das Gesetz nicht". Diese Gedankeneigenschaften führen zu einem volleren Verständnis wahrer Substanz.

Wir haben auf unserem Lebenswege viele Lehren zu lernen; wenn wir aber Sanftmut, Geduld und Freundlichkeit ausdrücken, schreiten wir himmelwärts fort und bringen wahre Weisheit zum Ausdruck. Wir können freudig und mit Recht beständige Entfaltung des Guten in unserem Bewußtsein erwarten; denn „der Mensch, der vom unsterblichen Gemüt regiert wird, ist", wie Mrs. Eddy schreibt, „immer schön und groß. Jedes kommende Jahr bringt Weisheit, Schönheit und Heiligkeit zur Entfaltung" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 246). Wenn wir über alles verlangen, von Gott, dem göttlichen Prinzip, regiert zu werden, können wir selber beweisen, daß „die Edelsteine der Liebe" zu unseren teuersten Schätzen gehören.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth	$2.00
Library Edition, cloth	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as Library Edition	4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
De luxe Edition, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover	7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols.	12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Cloth Edition	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Cloth Edition	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent

One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1939

Council Takes First Step To Cut Tax by Borrowing

Another indication that Boston's tax rate will be reduced from last year's high of $41.30 came today when the City Council, at Mayor Tobin's direction, passed an order authorizing the City to borrow $1,500,000 to be used to pay a part of the 1938 State tax not included in last year's levy.

This loan, together with other favorable fiscal changes, would reduce the tax rate by at least $1.10, sources close to the Mayor said. The Council passed the loan order, 16 to 0, virtually assuring its final passage next Monday. Under the law loan orders must be passed twice by the Council before becoming effective.

Boston has an assessment of $2,150,000 on the 1938 State tax held over to this year due to revisions by the State late last summer after the 1938 tax rate had been set. Under a special law passed this year allowing cities and towns to fund this late 1938 assessment, Mayor Tobin acted today. Instead of funding the entire $2,150,000, however, the Mayor proposed to the Council that $1,500,000 be borrowed over five years and the remainder be paid from this year's levy.

Other favorable changes which led sources close to the Mayor's office to predict a reduction in Boston tax rate of $1.10 or more included legislation providing for certain types of State aid to Boston, slight reductions in departmental and school maintenance costs, and improved tax collections. An obstacle to further reduction in the tax rate this year is the $40,000,000 drop in assessed valuations predicted by the Mayor. It is expected the tax rate will be announced Sept. 1.

Double Inquiry Sifts Complaint In Barre Strike

Labor Board probe begins as court charges are brought against strike leaders.

SOUTH BARRE, Mass., Aug. 24 (AP) — Peace enforced by deputy sheriffs' tear gas replaced belligerance today among crowds in front of the struck Barre Wool Combing Company as leaders faced assault and rioting charges and a Labor Board aide sifted complaints of unfair labor practices by the firm.

As the spotlight shifted from the mill gate to the two hearings, deputies counted almost 24 hours free of violence in the four-weeks-old strike, which resulted from refusal of the wool firm to re-hire four discharged women employees at the demand of an A. F. of L. union.

One of the men called before District Court Judge John L. Smith on nearly a dozen complaints brought by the head of a rival independent union was Anthony Valente, organizer for an American Federation of Labor union which is conducting the strike. He was charged with inciting to riot. Mr. Valente and his fellow defendants were given a preliminary hearing last night and released in personal recognizance.

This morning, Mr. Valente's case was continued until Monday.

The National Labor Relations Board took over the town hall for its hearing on complaints against the company. The session was called by Dr. A. Howard Myers, regional director of the Board, almost at the same time that A. F. of L. leaders asked the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee and both Massachusetts Senators to investigate the strike situation.

They charged the deputies had "unmercifully gassed strikers . . . escorted strike breakers into the plant and leveled rifles at our people."

The deputies, meanwhile, took no chance that unwieldy crowds might gather and surprise them. Until the pickets departed, they sent up parachute flares at intervals to light a hill where strikers and workers clashed in a rock-throwing battle night before last.

The town's police force, numbering fewer than a dozen men, turned back curious motorists on highways entering the town. State police heads surveyed the strike area, on the chance troopers might be needed, and reported to Governor Saltonstall's office the situation appeared to be improving.

South Shore Pins Hopes on These Men

By a Staff Photographer

Special Commission to Investigate Old Colony Railroad

Back Row (left to right): Eben G. Townes, Brockton; A. Perry Richards, Plymouth; Thomas C. O'Brien, Boston; William J. Keefe, alternate for Richard D. Grant, Boston; Representative James J. Mellen, (Charlestown) Boston. Front Row: Representative William A. Jones, Barnstable, Vice-Chairman of the Commission; Senator Jarvis Hunt, North Attleboro, Chairman; Paul A. Dever, Attorney General.

Plea Is Planned To Halt Closing Of Old Colony

Bay State Commission to ask U. S. Court to delay discontinuance of train service.

A plea to Federal Judge Carroll C. Hincks to postpone discontinuance of service for 47 stations of the Old Colony Railroad, pending further efforts to solve the South Shore commuting problem, will be made at the United States District Court in New Haven, Conn., next Monday by the special Massachusetts commission now studying the problem, it was announced today.

The commission will ask Judge Hincks, who last June gave the order to discontinue service, to delay closing of the railroad until the commission has had time to study the entire financial situation of the New Haven Railroad, the Old Colony Railroad, and the Boston & Providence Railroad.

Hunt Named Chairman

Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, who was elected Chairman of the commission, will lead a delegation of members to New Haven. The decision to plead for continuance of service on the Old Colony line from Boston to Braintree and Plymouth was reached at the first meeting of the newly organized commission at the State House.

Simultaneously with the first day of business for the commission, came a public warning, effective by its timing, from Edward Dana, President of the Boston Elevated. He declared that should the "El" be compelled to electrify Old Colony tracks to the South Shore to provide commuter service, the present "El" deficit in cities and towns not only would be continued indefinitely, but probably would be increased. Likewise, he added, communities to be served by this addition to the "El" would be compelled to pay toward the deficit.

Organization Session

At its session today the special commission did not explore this particular proposal, made frequently by various public officials since the announcement in June that the Old Colony would discontinue its service to the 130 stations on the South Shore after Sept. 24. The commission's morning session was chiefly one of organization.

Senator Hunt was elected Chairman of the commission and Representative William A. Jones (R) of Barnstable, Vice-Chairman. Mr. Hunt also is Chairman of the Special Commission on Pardons and Paroles. The two important positions will make the Senator one of the busiest elective officials of the Commonwealth in the long biennial period until the next legislative session, it was pointed out at the State House. Mr. Jones is Republican Floor Leader of the House.

Counsel Appointment

Dwight McCormick, Attorney for the New England Governor's Railroad Committee, was acting as counsel for the commission.

Whether or not the statement by President Dana of the Boston Elevated's view of the situation was discussed at the session was not learned. While the public was warned as to the cost of the proposal to extend the "El" to the South Shore, the Elevated stated it was ready to provide information to the commission.

U. S. Post Office Department To Induce More Letter Writing

If the American public is not fully aware of the facilities the Post Office Department offers its patrons, it will soon have plenty of opportunity to learn. For next month, the Department begins a year's campaign to educate the United States to a Greater Use of Postal Facilities . . . the capitals are theirs.

This announcement was made today by Ramsey S. Black, Third Assistant Postmaster General, while attending the five-day convention of the National Association of Postal Supervisors in Boston.

As stockholders in the world's largest business, Americans should know all the assets and services the postal system affords, Mr. Black contends. He pointed out that postal receipts in the past year totaled $700,000,000, twice the amount of combined revenue of England, France and Germany. He added that the receipts of the New York Post Office alone last year were double the revenue of the Dominion of Canada.

Getting Its Money's Worth

And so Mr. Black feels that the public should have no doubts about what it can get for all this money. Therefore, with Postmaster General James A. Farley's approval, the Department begins its educational curriculum.

Unofficially, the campaign—a hobby with the third assistant—has been under way for several months, with trial of "ideas" submitted by local postmasters and education of postal clerks to foresee the needs of the public. Perhaps you noticed the last time you went to the post office window that the clerk suggested special delivery of your airmail letter, or insurance of the valuable package you were registering. There is a "return receipt" and several other items, too, about which hangs considerable vagueness so far as customers are concerned, postal officials say.

The results of one month's "trial" suggestions of use of mail for advertising purposes, money orders, rental of post office lock boxes, philatelic sales, and voluntary information of other postal facilities by clerks at post office windows jumped revenues in Boston about $8,000 Postmaster Peter F. Tague reported. In Pittsburgh, Postmaster Steven Bodkin issued packets of stamps worth 20 cents, sold 18,000 in a few months recently.

Your One Cents Worth

While emphasizing these little-known postal aids, the Department, by radio, newspaper and posters, is planning to acquaint the public with the service given in carrying even a one-cent postcard from Boston to some place like Point Barrows, a journey in which nearly every method of postal transportation is used.

And acknowledging that the three-cent letter is the backbone of the postal system, officials are planning a second National Letter Writing Week beginning Oct. 1. Last year's was a huge success, they said, bringing not only an increased use of the postal communication system but also a large number of letters to the Department itself from satisfied customers.

"We are not trying to sell something the public doesn't want," Mr. Black said. "We want to be sure that it is getting the best service available. Frequently, we have been able to show business concerns how to cut down postal costs by a change in their methods of mailing." He did not deny, however, that the increased revenue resulting from the drive for Greater Use of Postal Facilities would be also highly satisfactory to the Department.

Annuity Advised For Postal Folk On 30 Years' Work

Joining in the demand of various groups and conventions for more liberal government benefits and pensions, the National Association of Postal Supervisors unanimously approved a resolution today calling for optional retirement of postal employees after 30 years of service, at a reduced scale of annuities.

At present, retirement on a pension is not optional until the age of 68. It becomes compulsory at 70. Under the resolution, a full annuity would be granted to employees 60 or over who retire. Furthermore, an employee who entered the service at 18 would be eligible for retirement at 48, at a reduced annuity, should he choose. Mandatory retirement would be kept at 70.

A bill to achieve the purpose of this resolution was defeated at the past session of Congress due, spokesmen at the convention said, to a feeling that it made possible optional retirement at too early an age. Nevertheless 49 resolutions to achieve this goal were introduced at the present convention and one was selected for unanimous approval.

A resolution calling for the affiliation of the postal supervisors with the American Federation of Labor was defeated.

At the final session of this biennial convention, Capt. Michael Fitzpatrick, of Philadelphia, was re-elected President; John J. Fields of Louisville, Ky., was elected Secretary; and Charles C. Lohman, of Chicago, Treasurer. The next convention, in 1941, is expected to be held in Indianapolis, Ind.

Harkness Aids Cornell

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—Edward S. Harkness of New York City, Yale philanthropist, was disclosed as the "anonymous donor" who gave $125,000 to Cornell University in 1923 for establishment of the Andrew Jackson White Professorship in architecture.

Boston Mud Disgorges New England Relics

By E. Bigelow Thompson

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One day in 1200 B. C.—exactly seven years before the opening of the Trojan War and about a century before Tyre, younger than Sidon, had attained first rank among the Phoenician seaboard towns—some Indians got together at Berkeley and Boylston Streets and said let's build a fish-weir.

Of course, it wasn't Berkeley and Boylston Streets then, but the mouth of a mighty nice little tidewater stream where fish were plentiful.

The Indians built that weir—if they were Indians, and not samples of retreating-forehead paleolithic North Americans—and today the Overseers' Observatory at the big hole at that location was jammed with "sidewalk superintendents" watching a group of excited geologists, biologists and archaeologists dig out traces of that weir.

What the delvers are bringing to light, toiling in a "blue clay" stratum about the consistency of damp putty and exuding the aroma of mud flats when the tide is out, are prehistoric quahog shells that would delight a Cape Cod eye and stakes some four and five feet long and thick as a man's wrist that show where the horizontal wattling began and also alternate depressions caused by the interlaced withes.

Scallops and Limpets

Those are the principal finds. The turnover—part of it by one of those giant corkscrews used on the United States Soil Survey—includes also scallop shells and "slipper" limpets. These are being tabulated by Dr. Charles H. Blake who is working with Bradford Washburn, director of the New England Museum of Natural History.

With these gentlemen and more than a baker's dozen of executives from the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, which owns the hole, were Frederick Johnson of the Department of American Archaeology at Phillips Andover Academy and Laurence La Forge, Professor of Geology at the Teachers' School of Science in Cambridge and at Suffolk University. Professor La Forge turned up in knee-length geologist's field boots

Today's archaeological flurry came about this way. Back in 1913 when the Boylston Street subway excavation was in progress, workmen discovered at a depth of 33 feet a number of pieces of decayed wood and one well-preserved stake about four feet long. The position of the stake and other fragments indicated that it was a portion of an ancient fish weir built by Indians some 2,500 to 3,000 years ago. This estimate made made by Dr. Harvey W. Shimer of the Geology department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Had Something to Work On

The 1913 find was reported at some length by Dr. Charles C. Willoughby in his book, "Antiquities of the New England Indians," published by the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology of Harvard University. Tables in this book show a "fill"—when the Back Bay district was made—of 18 feet, and below that silt 14 feet 8 inches deep which was deposited by the river during the 2,500-odd years on the top of the original hard blue clay.

Recalling this "find," archaeologists interested in the discovery of 26 years ago asked New England Mutual officials to be on the lookout when the present excavation reached a depth of 32 feet below the level of Boylston Street—"minus 13 feet," in the engineers' lingo.

Last week a bed of large oyster shells was uncovered, and since then the work of excavating has proceeded with extreme caution. On Tuesday while puffing Bucyrus Erie 33-B, the power shovel, was snaking 40-foot pilings out of the area, tops of stakes, similar to the 1913 stakes, were discovered in two places. They were covered immediately to prevent decomposition on striking the outer air. Their care and disposition will be in the hands of the New England Museum. They probably will be on exhibition in the Museum later this summer.

No Implements Are Found

This proof of the antiquity of men in New England lacks artifacts of stone or other materials to show how the stakes were pointed and trimmed. But it is proof that man lived in this region during the warmer climatic period following the retreat of the glaciers. On the approximate date, Dr. Shimer worked it out in a paper on "The Post-Glacial History of Boston," in the Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Fund Shortage Report in Malden Stirs Civic Drive

Reports of a shortage in Malden municipal accounts together with resignation of two officials may lead to a drive for civic improvement in the City government, a member of the Executive Board of the Malden Taxpayers Association said today.

While unable to speak officially for the Association, Miss Nellie Stone declared various groups throughout the City are disturbed by revelations within the City government. She believed a drive would be started to oust the Administration of Mayor John J. Devir in the fall election.

Meanwhile, two temporary appointees filled the position of Collector-Treasurer and Controller following resignations of Walter E. Milliken and William F. Galvin, Jr., respectively, from those posts last night. The resignations, sought by various members of the City Council, were accepted. Mayor Devir then appointed J. Howard Hughes and Cornelius A. McAuliffe to fill the posts for 60 days.

Two Officials Resign

Mr. Milliken and Mr. Galvin resigned after State auditors asserted that books of the Collector-Treasurer were short by $10,714 and that the books and records have been kept in an improper manner for several years.

Theodore N. Waddell, State Director of Accounts under whose direction the books were examined, criticized accounting methods of Mr. Milliken. His auditors reported the accounts of Mr. Galvin, the Controller, were entirely in arrears for the years 1937 and 1938.

Years of Service

Mr. Milliken had been a City employee for 32 years and Collector-Treasurer for 17 years. Mr. Galvin had been Controller for eight years; he was a former member of the Malden Common Council and is an attorney.

The drive in the Board of Alderman, upper branch of the Malden City Council, to oust Mr. Milliken and Mr. Galvin has been led by Albert E. Barnes, President of the Board. He has criticized various City employees for their interest in horse racing. Other aldermen have criticized the interest in racing expressed by members of the City government.

Games Curb Delinquency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 24—Providence police believe idle hands and spare time play an important part in juvenile delinquency. Therefore, a summer play program was launched under direction of the School Safety Squad headed by Sergt. Axel Johnson and four patrolmen assistants.

Boys charged with misdemeanors were not kept in sultry cell blocks or sent to offices of probation officers for weekly reports. They were sent to the playgrounds—and they liked it.

Johnny or Bill, who may have violated some minor law, were seen working daily for a position on one of the many baseball teams the police organized on the playfields.

"The major result has been to make the youths realize the police are their friends and not their foes," Sergeant Johnson said.

The summer program is only part of the year-round program of the School and Safety Squad. The report for 1938 showed that police investigated 1,808 juvenile cases. Only 214 were taken to court.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy with moderate temperature tonight and Friday; gentle to moderate winds, mostly southeast and south.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Maine: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday, not much change in temperature; some fog along the coast.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southeast and south winds, mostly overcast tonight and Friday, some fog.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	85	Minneapolis	53	69
Bermuda	80	87	New Orleans	75	88
Chicago	61	79	New York	76	88
Denver	61	92	Norfolk	76	89
Helena	60	90	Philadelphia	74	87
Kansas City	67	88	St. Louis	64	83
Los Angeles	66	82	San Francisco	59	63
Miami	74	87	Washington	75	88

A—7:30 a. m. E. D. S. T., Aug. 24.
B—Maximum, Aug. 23.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 8:12 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Friday, 8:31 a. m.; height, 8.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:03 p. m.

Ship Sailings to Europe Continue Normal

Despite gravity of the European situation, major trans-Atlantic steamship lines in Boston today reported service is continuing uninterrupted and that no cancellations for eastbound crossing have been forthcoming.

Officials of the Cunard Line in Boston said the Lancastria left New York today for Southampton via Boston with an average passenger list.

Normal Passenger List

The Cunard Line will continue to advertise excursion trips to Europe, a Boston executive of the line said. "As yet we have had no cancellations."

The North German Lloyd Line reported that the Bremen sailed yesterday from Cherbourg with 1,700 passengers. It was pointed out that this was a normal passenger list for this time of the year. It was not a capacity loading. The North German Lloyd Line is proceeding according to schedule.

Boston officials of the Gydnia-America Line, with boats sailing to and from Poland, declared the Pilsudski sailed last night for Gydnia with a capacity passenger list. Passengers were Polish tourists returning to their homeland after making a special cruise to the New York World's Fair, the steamship line said.

Another Polish ship, the Batory, was to have sailed from Gydnia today and as far as could be ascertained it departed on schedule.

No Rush for Reservations

American Express said European travel was normal and that there had been no indications of any rush for reservations on the other side.

Lupien Appointed Civil Service Head; New Bay State Post

The $6,500 a year post of State Director of Civil Service today went to Ulysses J. Lupien, of Chelmsford, Mass., Manager of the Industrial Relations Division of the Pacific Mills at Lawrence, Mass., since 1933 and former Director of Industrial Relations for Cheney Bros., in South Manchester, Conn. He was unanimously chosen by the five members of the State Civil Service Commission.

The post was created under legislation proposed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to reorganize the State Division of Civil Service.

For several months, William H. Bixby, Chairman of the Commission, has been acting as Director while the Commission examined scores of candidates.

Mr. Lupien is a Harvard graduate and has been a blacksmith, construction worker, and school teacher. He is a native of Cochituate.

He will take office Sept. 18. His work at the Pacific Mills together with previous experience in other large employing agencies, the Commission believed, fitted him for the post.

Fokker Discounts Idea of British Move to Aid Poles

Confronted with the news from Europe, Anthony H. G. Fokker, Dutch aeronautical designer, today shrugged his shoulders and opined that Britain would not move to help Poland. "Why should she?" he asked.

The man whose aeronautical designs helped Germany to have an air force during the World War came into the South Boston landing of the Boston Yacht Club in his yacht, the "Q. E. D.," to take on supplies. He has been voyaging in his powered cruiser along the New England coast, arriving this morning from Nyack, N. Y.

Mr. Fokker affirmed the general superiority of the German air force; but he said that Britain was catching up in its program, though France is lagging. Anyhow, he said, France would have to go through Germany to help Poland.

Russia's air force Mr. Fokker was not inclined to underrate. He said that he had been to Russia and seen its air force and he considered it well developed.

His interest in world affairs was diverted by inquiries about his boat. Mr. Fokker applied aeronautical principles to the building of the yacht, which is 110 feet overall, and is powered by gasoline aviation engines. Its cabin, in fact, resembles that of a large plane.

Fog Delays Vessels At Canal Entrance

Although visibility in Boston Harbor was good this afternoon, fog tied up tow passenger vessels at the southern entrance to the Cape Cod Canal. They were the liners Cameronia and Vulcania.

At the same time, the Coast Guard announced termination of the international ice patrol after the longest period of such patrol since it was instituted in 1913.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
George White's "Scandals," an all new 1939 edition. 8:30. Matinee, Saturday, 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Some Like It Hot," with Bob Hope and Shirley Ross. 4, 7, 10. Also "Missing Daughters," with Richard Arlen and Rochelle Hudson. 2:10, 5:20, 8:30.

Coolidge Corner—
"Clouds Over Europe," with Laurence Olivier. 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Forgotten Women," with Sigrid Gurie. 2, 5, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Stanley and Livingstone," starring Spencer Tracy. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:50. Also "Unexpected Father," with Sandy, Mischa Auer, Dennis O'Keefe and Shirley Ross. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:15.

Trans-Lux—
"Test Pilot," with Clark Gable and Spencer Tracy. 10:50 a. m., 3:20, 9:50, 9:20. Also "Love Before Breakfast," with Carole Lombard and Preston Foster. 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:50.

Mentropolitan—
"The Star Maker," with Bing Crosby, Louise Campbell, Linda Ware and Ned Sparks. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:00, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Bulldog Drummond's Bride." 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Repertory—
Irene Dunne and Fred MacMurray in "Invitation to Happiness." Also "Calling Dr. Kildare," with Lionel Barrymore. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Dodge City," with Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. Also "Duke of West Point," with Louis Hayward.

Radio—Page 10

Scollay and Modern—
"Each Dawn I Die," featuring James Cagney and George Raft. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also Night Work" with Mary Boland and Charles Ruggles. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:35. Modern: 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Normandie—
"Calling Dr. Kildare," with Lionel Barrymore and Lew Ayres. Also "Pardon Our Nerve," with Michael Whalen.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Brother Rat," with Priscilla Lane and Wayne Morris. Also "King of the Turf," with Adolphe Menjou. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Five Came Back" with Chester Morris and Lucille Ball. 11:05 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10. Also "Busannah of the Mounties" with Shirley Temple, 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:55, 8:40.

Uptown—
"Career," with Anne Shirley ad Edward Ellis. 1:15, 4:56, 8:25. Also "Good-bye, Mr. Chips," starring Robert Donat. 2:35, 6:16, 9:45. Tomorrow: "I Stole a Million." Also "Second Fiddle," featuring Sonja Henie, Ruddy Valles and Mary Healy.

South Station Theater—
Color-tour to "The Netherlands," "Prophets Without Honor," "Youth in the Saddle," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "Colorful Curacao," Robert Benchley in "Home Early," "The Library of Congress," "Three Minute Fuse," Donald Duck in "The Hockey Champ," Latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—
"Clouds Over Europe," with Ralph Richardson. 3:15, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Susanna of the Mounties," featuring Shirley Temple. 1:38, 4:50, 8:05.

State and Orpheum—
"The Wizard of Oz," featuring Judy Garland, Ray Bolger, Jack Haley, Frank Morgan and Bert Lahr. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also "Blondie Takes a Vacation," featuring Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake and Larry Simms. Both theaters. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9.

Tremont—
"Ice Follies," with Joan Crawford and James Stewart. Also "Star of Midnight," with William Powell and Ginger Rogers. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

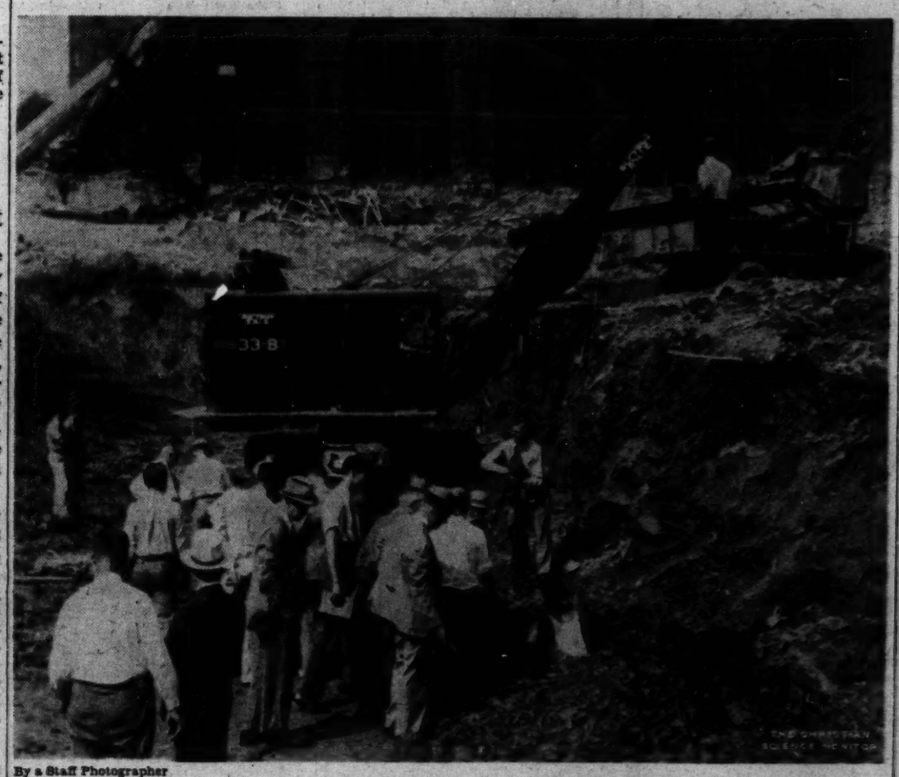
Fenway and Paramount—
"The Magnificent Fraud," with Akim Tamiroff, Lloyd Nolan and Patricia Morison. Fenway: 2:10, 4:50, 7:25, 10:05 Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:30, 9:40 Also "Chicken Wagon Family," with Jane Withers and Leo Carrillo. Fenway: 1, 3:35, 6:15, 8:55. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Grande Illusion," with Jean Gabin, Pierre Fresnay, Eric von Stroheim, Dalio, and Dita Parlo. 1:50, 4:30, 6:50, 9:25. Also Walt Disney Academy Award Review. 1:10, 3:40, 6:10, 8:45. Tomorrow: "Little Women," starring Katharine Hepburn.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on A Survey of Glass by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—
Concert by the Commonwealth Federal Band. William Barrington Sargent, conductor. 12 noon.



By a Staff Photographer

Site of Archaeology on Boylston Street

Scientists watch unearthing of stakes of an Indian fish weir, built, according to archaeologists, around 1200 B. C., and discovered 32 feet below the street level in the excavation for the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company Building.

Relief Cases and Costs Lighten in Connecticut

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Aug. 24—Slight drop in the total number of persons receiving public aid in Connecticut this June as compared with June of a year ago is recorded in the latest statistics compiled at the office of Robert J. Smith, State Commissioner of Welfare.

Less than one out of every 10 persons in the State was dependent in whole or in part on public aid in June, the report, which is issued quarterly, reveals. The number reached 189,391, for whom a total amount of $3,252,749 was expended. This figure compares favorably with the total of 202,812 receiving public assistance in June, 1938, and costing the State $3,261,809. The report, which is a summary and analysis of all types of relief, Federal, State and local, seeks answer to the following questions concerning the people aided:

Why are they on relief rolls?

What are the economic conditions forcing relief need?

What are the factors which enable persons to leave the relief rolls?

The report finds that "obtaining or losing a job in private employment was the greatest single reason affecting caseload change during June." Studies of 87 towns containing 93.5 per cent of the entire State relief load revealed that of the total of 1,974 newcomers on local rolls in June, 1,021 were there because of loss of, or inadequate earnings from private employment. On the other hand, of the 3,389 persons who left the relief ranks in June, 1,869 did so because of opportunities for jobs in private employment or for increased private earnings.

Relief costs in Connecticut are about equally borne between the Federal and the State and local governments. In June, the Federal Government contributed 58 per cent of the total expenditures, the State, 20.5 per cent; the towns, 19.7 per cent; and the counties, 1.8 per cent.

⁂

Parkway Tolls Bring Profit

A statement of receipts and expenditures for the Merritt Parkway for the period from June 20 to July 31 indicates a profit of $53,013, the State Highway Department reports. For the 42-day period, with 10-cent tolls being collected from motorists, receipts amounted to $76,728, whereas the expenses of operating the highways and their toll booths came to $23,715. The Department believes that the overhead for toll collections will be gradually reduced.

⁂

Mansion Torn Down

Workmen have begun to demolish the palatial residence of the late Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, Hartford philanthropist, in the City's Prospect Hill section, to save payment of taxes on the property. The house is said to have cost more than $100,000 when it was built about 20 years ago.

Big Boston Hotel Planned

Tentative plans for construction of a 500-room hotel to cost $2,500,000 at Boylston and Clarendon Streets and St. James Avenue, including the site of the Hotel Brunswick, are receiving consideration of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. Unnamed representatives of a syndicate which seeks permission to build the structure have laid plans before him, Mayor Tobin disclosed.

The plan would involve closing part of Providence Street and relocating it to connect with St. James Avenue by means of a rightangle turn. The syndicate offered to furnish land for this new street, in return for the needed portion of Providence Street, the Mayor stated. Mayor Tobin promised to look into legal aspects of the matter and sound the opinion of businessmen in the area.

College Men Judge Fashions

At E. T. Slattery's last evening, 700 spectators, mostly college girls, watched a parade of college fashions modeled by girls from Smith, Wellesley, Vassar, Radcliffe, Simmons, and ten other schools.

The show was judged by 40 college men. An announcer, speaking through a microphone, described the purpose and the more interesting details of each costume and attempted to learn what clothes men like to see on the girls they invite to their colleges, to football games and evenings in town. The answers from the men were frank and highly enlightening. Highest favor was bestowed on conservative tweeds, demure black taffetas and velvets for dress-up, and surprisingly enough on a smart pair of black-and-white check slacks.

One style, which, though unpopular with the judges, looks very much as if it would be highly popular with the girls is the one of wearing too-large sweaters—both pull-on and cardigan but never two at the same time—over tweed skirts.

Blue was the favorite color with the judges, and they frowned on knee-showing skirts and knee-length socks.

Employment Figures Rise in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 24—Placements in private positions by the New Hampshire State Employment Service continued to mount through July, according to information released by Mrs. Abby L. Wilder, Director.

During July, the Service found jobs for 1,981 persons of whom 1,493 were placed in private industry and the remaining 488 on public projects.

Will you buy

BLINDFOLDED?

Or will you **BUY** *on facts?*

WHEN your fire insurance policy expires, will you just tell your local agent to "renew," or will you ask him for facts on how you can buy a *safe* but lower-cost protection?

If you buy with eyes wide open, you'll consider a Quincy Mutual policy. Quincy Mutual is a strong company. One look at the latest financial statement substantiates this. Quincy Mutual has successfully weathered conflagrations, depressions, and wars for 88 years. Quincy Mutual has paid every loss promptly and in full. Quincy Mutual has returned to its policyholders more than five million dollars, representing an annual dividend savings of 20% or more on premiums.

It will pay you to check these facts with *your own* local agent. Why not do it right away before your present fire policies expire? If you insist on Quincy Mutual, you'll get it.

QUINCY MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
FOUNDED 1851
Quincy, Massachusetts
AGENTS EVERYWHERE IN NEW ENGLAND TO SERVE YOU

Educator Expects U.S. Eventually To Give Up Isolation

SACO, Maine, Aug. 24 (AP)—Prof. Melvin H. Laatsch of the University of Vermont's Political Science Faculty said yesterday Fascist activity eventually would force the United States "to assume an active role in world politics."

"An abyss separates the American and the German political economic and social systems," he said in an address prepared for delivery before the Institute of World Affairs. "War is glorified there, peace here. Our Government has taken a strong stand in behalf of treaties and international law—theirs has stressed force."

Declaring diplomatic relations between the two countries "have almost reached a rupture," he said that if "hemisphere defense" becomes necessary "we must be fully prepared in naval and air strength."

"The time will come," he said, "when the United States will have to reverse the policy of isolation—and when that day comes, we must be prepared to assume a position of positive leadership."

Pay-Roll Tax Fund Held Too High in N.H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 24—Accumulation of a balance of $5,175,980 in the New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation Fund represents a sum "unnecessarily high," according to Gordon P. Eager, Administrator of the Unemployment Compensation Division.

Figures released by the Division show that income from the payroll tax on employers exceeded payments of benefits. Mr. Eager is of the opinion that accumulation of this money is of no benefit to the State except to provide a reserve for payments.

He reports the money is being turned over to the United States Treasury of which it becomes a "direct obligation."

Sidney Howard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TYRINGHAM, Mass., Aug. 24—Sidney Coe Howard, who was killed yesterday in a tractor accident at his farm home near here, was a leading American playwright and film scenarist. He won the Pulitzer prize in 1925 for his play, "They Knew What They Wanted."

Born in Oakland, Calif., in 1891, he developed his theatrical talent under Prof. George Pierce Baker in Harvard's "47 Workshop," but had his career postponed temporarily by the World War. He served in the French Army and later in the American aviation service.

Wrote Plays

After the war, he came quickly into prominence both as a writer of original plays and as an adapter and translator of the works of others. Among his original plays were: "Ned McCobb's Daughter," "The Silver Cord," "Salvation" (in colaboration with Charles MacArthur), "They Knew What They Wanted," and "The Ghost of Yankee Doodle."

His facility for adaptations found expression in such stage productions as "Sancho Panza" and "Dodsworth," and later in motion picture scenarios, including "Bulldog Drummond," "Raffles," "The Greeks Had a Word for It," and "Christopher Bean," although recently, he was quoted as protesting: "I don't like Hollywood. . . . You become part of a manufacturing process."

Franklin Work

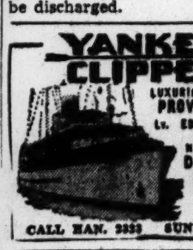
At the time of his passing, he was engaged in a dramatization of Carl Van Doren's Pulitzer prize-winning biography of Benjamin Franklin. The Playwrights' Company, of which Mr. Howard was a member, had planned to present "Benjamin Franklin" next spring. His new play, "Madam, Will You Walk?" is scheduled for opening this fall.

In 1922, Mr. Howard married Clare Jenness Eames, an actress. They were later divorced. He married Miss Leopoldine Blaine Damrosch, daughter of Walter Damrosch, the orchestra conductor, in 1931.

WPA Clause Called 'Brutal'

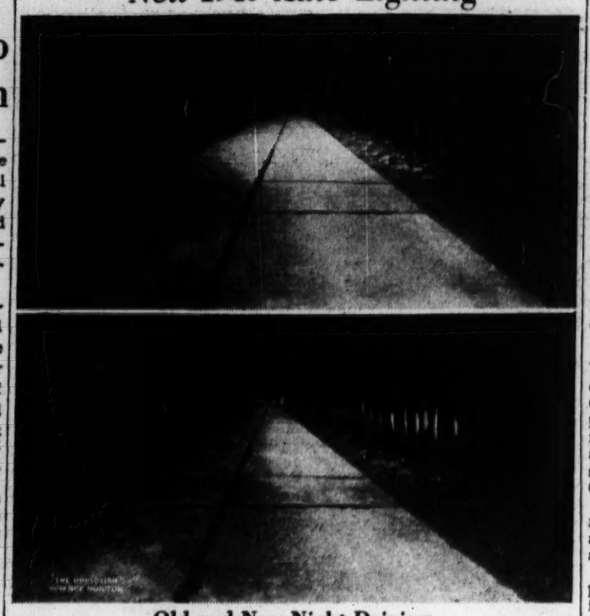
WASHINGTON (AP) — Howard O. Hunter, Acting Works Projects Commissioner, blames a "reactionary coalition in Congress" and "pressure from a small but highly organized group in industry" for enactment of the new relief law and its "brutal requirement" that 650,000 long-time WPA workers be discharged.

YANKEE CLIPPER
LUXURIOUS YACHT TO PROVINCETOWN
Lv. EDISON WHARF Atlantic Ave. NEAR So. STA.
Daily 10 A. M.
$2.00 Round Trip
Week Days
CALL HAN. 2332 SUNDAYS $3.00



Reymond's
BUTTERCRUST BREAD
is now made with all butter—no other shortening used.

New 1940 Auto Lighting



Old and New Night Driving

Top—Conventional light beam with country lighting under 1939 headlights.

Botton—What the 1940 motorist will see with the new lights. Lighting is raised and expanded on both sides of the road.

New Auto Lights Are Sealed

(Continued from Page 1)

adjusted at the factory in correct, unchangeable relationship to the others and is considered the most precise, optical device ever turned out on a mass production basis.

All makes of the sealed-beam lamps are interchangeable and will fit the highest and lowest priced models equipped with the system. When the bulb burns out, as all bulbs do sooner or later, the entire unit, lens, reflector and light source, must be replaced, although this can be done quickly and economically, according to the manufacturers.

Back of the development of the new unit was the industry's demand for greater uniformity in night driving. The emphasis necessarily was placed upon keeping the light beam correctly controlled throughout the life of the light unit. And while the perfected light signalizes the nearest approach yet made to adequate highway illumination, it is not regarded in automotive circles as the ultimate in headlight efficiency.

Laboratories are already working on new improvements in the system, which will be incorporated as they are developed.

Sealed-beam headlights will be manufactured by all headlight producers as original equipment and for replacements. Differing in some details, the products of all will give the same results and be wholly interchangeable. Because of the multitudinous sizes and shapes of old-type lamp mountings, plus the need for heavier wiring and greater output in the new lamps, it has been found impractical at this time to equip older cars with the new lighting units. However, this problem may yet be worked out, the industry states.

The 1940 automobile models will also feature an entirely new type of upholstery fabric known as canda cloth, developed during the last year specifically for automotive use and said to be the greatest advance in upholstery weaving since the introduction of "breathing back" fabrics.

In appearance, canda cloth resembles flat cloth, yet it is said to have the durability of fine mohair velvet. It can be woven in all the patterns and weaves available in present fabrics and in the new models will be seen in much smarter shades than are now in use.

⁂

For the first time since its inception in 1900, the New York National Automobile Show to be held in Grand Central Palace, New York City, will have a Sunday opening and a Sunday closing. Dates were announced today as Oct. 15 to 22 inclusive, or three weeks earlier than last year. The intent of the early showing is apparently to speed up production.

⁂

Buick is scheduling the production of more cars during the remaining months of 1939 than the company has built in any comparable period in the history of the automobile. The program calls for a substantial increase in production for 1940 over the previous year's models.

Resumption of production activities will call 5,000 employees back to work within the next few days and re-employment by mid-September will bring Buick's plant pay roll to the peak of 11,000 workers. An assembly rate of 1,200 cars a day is aimed at by the middle of September.

Tunney Proposes Marines Demand U. S. Neutrality

A resolution calling for strict neutrality on the part of the United States if war breaks out in Europe which asserts that 'there is actually no fundamental difference between Russian Communism and German Nazism" was before the Marine Corps League's national convention in Boston today.

The resolution attracted attention among the several hundred delegates, it being submitted by Capt. Gene Tunney. It was approved by the Resolutions Committee and was on the agenda for action by the full convention assembled in business session at the Copley Plaza.

Captain Tunney, introducing his resolve as news came that Russia and Germany had signed a nonaggression pact, commented.

"The consummation of this pact shows to the world that there is actually no fundamental difference between Russian Communism and German Naziism, that both are the undying enemies of our form of government, tradition and institutions."

Possibility Looms Of U. S. Tax Action In Waterbury Case

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 24 (AP)—Possibility Federal authorities would close in with a demand that they explain their income tax affairs was added to the woes of some of the men convicted in the Waterbury million dollar fraud trial.

Almost from the first day of the trial, Federal income tax agents were in the courtroom where they remained throughout the long days of testimony even until the last sentence was passed by Judge Ernest A. Inglis Monday.

During the trial period, reports were current that the Federal Government would hold its fire until the State had closed its case against Mayor Frank Hayes and the others charged with conspiring to "cheat and defraud" this city of over $1,000,000.

East Boston Asks Parade Of Own on Columbus Day

With the question of two Thanksgiving Days still unsettled, Boston's municipal calendar went a little further askew when a delegation representing the East Boston Columbus Day Celebration Committee called upon the Mayor and demanded its own Columbus Day parade.

Mario F. Detroica, chairman of the committee, which is said to represent 70 to 75 East Boston organizations, advised the Mayor that East Boston has an Italian population of 36,000, as compared to the North End's 25,000, and therefore rated a parade in their section of the city.

The matter was taken under advisement.

School Year Sept. 15 to June 15 Proposed by Committee Head

Boston public schools will open on Sept. 15 and close on June 15 in the future, if the suggestion of Henry J. Smith, Chairman of the Boston School Committee, is translated into action. Because of warm weather in June and September, Mr. Smith proposed shortening the school year by one week at each end at Monday's meeting of the School Committee, and asked the Board of Superintendents to investigate the idea and bring in a report.

The plan would not apply this year, he explained, because arrangements for opening the school after Labor Day have already been made. It would involve re-shuffling the vacation periods during the school year, since the law requires 180 days of school. There are approximately three weeks of holidays scattered through the school year.

Miss Mercedes E. O'Brien, for the last four years assistant director of the Department of Practice and Training, was promoted by the Committee to Director, at a maximum salary of $4,200 a year, upon recommendation of the Superintendent. Miss Teresa R. Flaherty was promoted from elementary supervisor to Director of Elementary Supervisors, at a maximum annual salary of $4,200.

Miss Helen S. S. Wilkinson, assistant professor at Teachers College, was made elementary supervisor and M. Henry McInerney, former Master of the Brighton high school, was designated Master, head of the English Department, at the High School of Commerce.

A new salary schedule for clerks was adopted and customary annual raises for the clerks were unanimously approved. The matter of raises in salary upon promotion from group to group was referred to the salary board for a report.

The board approved the current salary schedule for teachers, without any cuts in pay.

Newport Busy With Tennis

Tennis fans who follow the important tournaments are going to Newport this week for the Casino tournament. The usual Tennis Week Ball, which in past years always closed the sports events at the Rhode Island resort, will be omitted this year, it is announced, and members of the summer colony are wondering if that brilliant social custom is to become a thing of the past. The week will not close, however, without the younger set having an opportunity to dance, as another subscription dance at the new pavilion at Bailey's Beach is planned for Saturday night.

⁂

Sedgwick Home Opened

The old Sedgwick mansion at Stockbridge, owned by William Ellery Sedgwick, of Harvard University faculty, will be a center of entertainments during the bicentennial anniversary of the town, which is to start Sunday, Aug. 27, and continue for one week. The large square dwelling was built in 1785 by Mr. Sedgwick's great-great-grandfather, Judge Theodore Sedgwick, one-time United States Senator, an Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and a friend of George Washington. The mansion was ransacked during Shay's rebellion and the family silver saved by a Negro slave, Mumbet, later set free by Judge Sedgwick.

Much of the history of Stockbridge has been written at the Sedgwick mansion by Mrs. Sarah Cabot Sedgwick, wife of William Ellery Sedgwick, and his sister, Mrs. Christina Sedgwick Marquand. Mrs. Sedgwick is the daughter of Mrs. Charles Mills Bacon, of Beacon Street. The old house contains many art treasures and its beautiful gardens will open to the public.

⁂

Dog Training Tests

Special interest in the North Shore Kennel Club's sixth annual dog show to be held at the Myopia Hunt Club, in Hamilton, Saturday afternoon, has been created by announcement that the first licensed obedience trials ever to be held in New England under the American Kennel Club rules will be a part of the show. The competition is being sponsored by the New England Dog Training Club, which was started only four years ago, but now ranks at the top of such organizations in this country. The ability of dogs to carry out commands at Saturday's show will be the result of weekly training sessions under a staff of supervisors selected by the new club. Aristocracy of the canine world will be shown by prominent society women of New England and New York.

On Summer Theater Stages

Maine

Ogunquit—Ogunquit Playhouse, Aug. 28-Sept. 2, try-out of Austin Parker's "With All My Heart," starring Glenda Farrell.

Boothbay—Boothbay Playhouse, Aug. 30-Sept. 2, try-out of "August Rebellion." Final play of season.

Skowhegan—Lakewood Playhouse, Aug. 28-Sept. 2, "You Can't Take It With You."

New Hampshire

Tamworth—The Barnstormers in "Rocket to the Moon," by Clifford Odets; Aug. 28 and Sept. 2, Tamworth; Aug. 29-30, Conway; Aug. 31, Poland Spring, Maine; Sept. 1, Wolfeboro. Last play of the season.

New London — New London Players, Aug. 30-Sept. 2, "This Spring Love," last play of the season.

Rye Beach—Farragut Players, Aug. 29-Sept. 2, "The Petrified Forest," last play of the season.

Whitefield—The Forty Niners, Aug. 29-Sept. 2, "The Good Fairy," last play of the season.

Crawford Notch — Notchland Players, Aug. 28 and 30, program of one-act plays to close the season. Penobscot Indian Alexande Sapiel, Dartmouth '40, gives Indian legends on Wednesday.

Vermont

Weston — Weston Playhouse, Sept. 1-4, "You Can't Take It With You."

Massachusetts

Dennis—Cape Playhouse, Aug. 28-Sept. 2, Salley Eilers in "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," final play of the season.

Chatham — Monomy Theater, Aug. 30-Sept. 2, "Private Lives," final play of the season.

Gloucester—Bass Rocks Theater, Aug. 28-Sept. 2, Kitty Carlisle in "The Guardsman," final play of the season.

Nantasket—Samoset Playhouse, Aug. 29-Sept. 2, "Reflected Glory." Next week, "No More Peace."

Stockbridge—Berkshire Playhouse, Aug. 28-Sept. 2, try-out of Allen Osborne's "Bicentennial." Final play of the season.

Oak Bluffs—Vineyard Players, Aug. 28-Sept. 2, "Let Us Be Gay," final play of the season.

Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater, Aug. 28-Sept. 2, Alison Skipworth playing her original role in "The Torchbearers," Michael Whalen and Edward Everett Horton in person, coming soon.

Rhode Island

Newport—Casino Theater, Aug. 29-Sept. 1, Claudia Morgan in a revival of a victorian thriller, "Gas Light." Final play of the season.

Ashton—Lippitt Theater, Aug. 29-Sept. 3, "The Spider." Next week, "Of Mice and Men."

Connecticut

Guilford — Chapel Playhouse, Aug. 28-Sept. 2, "The Greeks Had a Word for it."

Suffields—Band Box Players, Aug. 29-Sept. 2, "Sis Hopkins," final play of the season.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Luigi Romanelli's Orch.	"The O'Neills"; sketch..	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club" .....
5:15 The Boston Hour..	Luigi Romanelli's Orch.	Gray Gordon's Orchestra	Sport reports	"White Brigade" .....
5:30 "Here's Moore"	"Variations"; music	Gray Gordon's Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 "Play Ball"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"..	Sport comment	News Service .....
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review ...
6:15 Highway Safety	Fred Hoey; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review ...
6:30 Sports Rendezvous.	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch..	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Sport reports	Sport comment .....
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news....	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Sport comment .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	Fred Waring's Orch.....	News commentator	Dinner Concert .....
7:15 M Maineck's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Luther-Layman Singers	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service .....
7:30 Joe E. Brown; H.	"Fables in Rhythm"	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet";	"Sundown Serenade" ..
7:45 Sosnik's Orchestra	Political Situation	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	dramatization	Legion speaker .....
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket";	Concert Internationale..	Vallee Hour: Walter O'-	"Twentieth Century	"A Song Is Born" .....
8:15 questions; answers	Concert Internationale..	Keefe; Carmen Mi-	Serenade"	"A Song Is Born" .....
8:30 "Strange As It	"It's Up to You"; Dale	randa; Marie Wilson;	"The First Offender";	Leo Mack's Orchestra ...
8:45 Seems"	Baxter, m c.; guests.	orchestra	dramatization	"The Mountaineers" .....
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	Toronto Promenade Sym-	America's Lost Plays:	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur hour	phony Orch.; R. Stew-	"Mistress Nell"	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album" .....
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	art, conductor; Elie	America's Lost Plays:	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 teur hour	Spivack, violinist	"Mistress Nell"	"Sinfonietta"	cal Album" .....
10:00 "Meridian 7-1212,"	"1001 Wives"; dramatic	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	Talk from Europe	Tom Dorsey's Orchestra
10:15 dramatic sketch ..	series	Mischa and Sondra	Joe Reichman's Orch....	Leo Mack's Orchestra ...
10:30 "Play Ball"	Grant Park Concert:	Levitski; Pat Friday;	Concert Revue: Henry	News Service .....
10:45 Musical program ..	Glen Bainum's Band	Music Maids; orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	Joe Green's Orchestra..
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; sports; weather ..	News Service	loists	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15 Sports; music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Billy McDonald's Orch.
11:30 Hal Kemp's Orch..	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra..	Shep Fields' Orchestra	Frankie Stahn's Orch..
11:45 Hal Kemp's Orch..	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra..	Shep Fields' Orchestra	News Service .....

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	.....
7:45 News Service	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	"Morning Watch"	.....
8:00 Forecasts; music ..	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes" ....
8:15 Shopping talk	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes" ....
8:30 "Musical Bee"	"Vocal Vogues"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes" ....
8:45 Rhythm & Romance	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes" ....
9:00 "Food Magician" ...	News; talk; musicale ..	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News ..
9:15 "Meet the Dixons" ..	"As You Like It"	Organ recital	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker .....
9:30 Shopping Service ..	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"; sketch ..	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy" .....
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Life Can Be Beautiful ..	"Julia Blake"; sketch..	Consumers' program	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly ..	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies..
10:15 Myrt and Marge....	Morin Sisters, songs....	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Paul Allison, poems....	Scandinavian Melodies..
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Morin Sisters, songs....	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"..
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Harvey and Dell"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ....	"Shopping With You"..
11:00 Dramatic sketch ...	"Mary Marlin"; sketch ..	"David Harum"; sketch ..	Orange Blossom Quartet	Jean Harper, songs....
11:15 Scattergood Baines.	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Sally's Sallies"	"Music and Manners" ..
11:30 Big Sister; sketch.	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"Road of Life"; sketch..	"Boston Town"	News Service .....
12:00 "Joyce Jordan"	News; talk; musicale	Noonday Musicale	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Revue; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch..	Agriculture talk	Italian program .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program ..	Sports; weather; tide....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" ..	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program ..	"The Monitor News" ....
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss's Homestead-	News Service	Women's Club News.....	"Pages From the Classi-
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	ers; speakers	"Let's Talk It Over"...	Piano soloist	cal Album" .....
1:30 "Road of Life"	The Rambler	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"Cafe Continental"	"Pages From the Classi-
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	Vaughn Munroe, songs ..	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Vaughn De Leath, songs	cal Album" .....
2:00 Dramatic sketch ...	"Review in Miniature";	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Musical Mailbox" ....
2:15 Dramatic sketch ...	soloists; orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Musical Mailbox" ....
2:30 "Your Family"; sk.	"Rhythm School"	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Sport reports	Shirley Mason, songs....
2:45 Enoch Lights Or. ..	"Rhythm School"	Betty Crocker	Music from El Paseo....	News Service .....
3:00 News Service	U. S. Navy Band	"Mary Marlin"; sketch ..	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports .....
3:15 Davis Cup Inter-	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch ..	baseball game	Sport reports .....
3:30 zone Tennis from	U. S. Navy Band	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports .....
3:45 Longwood	News; weather	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport reports .....
4:00 Speaker; music	Club Matinee; variety..	"Backstage Wife"; sk....	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports .....
4:15 "From the Gold	Club Matinee; variety..	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports .....
4:30 Coast"	Club Matinee; variety..	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports .....
4:45 Deep River Boys....	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports .....
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club" ....
5:15 The Boston Hour..	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	Adrian Rollini's Trio ..	Sport reports	"White Brigade" .....
5:30 Tunnie Summary	Serenade	"Silver Winds"	Sport reports	Sports reports .....
5:45 "Play Ball"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie" ..	Sport comment	News Service .....
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review ...
6:15 Air Corps Int.	Sports Résumé	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review ...
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Dance Interlude	"Musical Rendezvous"..	Sport reports	Sport comment .....
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous"..	News Service	Sport comment .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"....	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orch.....	News commentator	Dinner Concert .....
7:15 "Parlor Frankly"....	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Speaker from Bathonia	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	News Service .....
7:30 "Professor Quiz";	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel" .....
7:45 Bob Edge, talk	North Shore Players....	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel" .....
8:00 European News	'Outcasts of Poker Flat';	Lucille Manners, so-	"Twentieth Century Ser-	Stan Brown's Orchestra
8:15 European News	dramatic sketch	prano; Rosa Graham,	enade"	"Front Page Drama" ....
8:30 Johnny Green's Or.:	"Don't Forget"; quiz	baritone; Frank Black's	WOR Symphony Orch.	Leo Mack's Orchestra ...
8:45 sketch; soloists	program	Orchestra; chorus	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Let's Dance" .....
9:00 'Make Mine Music';	"Plantation Party";	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 soloists; orchestra.	vocalists; orchestra ..	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album" .....
9:30 "First Nighter";	Harry Horlick's Orch...	"Death Valley Days";	Ernie Flo Rito's Orches-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 dramatization	Harry Horlick's Orch...	dramatic sketch	tra; soloist	cal Album" .....
10:00 "Grand Central	Grant Park Concert	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15 Station"; drama	Grant Park Concert	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Leo Mack's Orchestra ...
10:30 Robert L. Ripley;	Network orchestra	"America Unlimited"	News Commentator	News Service .....
10:45 vocalist orchestra.	Network orchestra	Jan Savitt's Orchestra..	"Friday Promenade"	Joe Martinez's Orch....
11:00 Forecasts news	News; sports; weather..	News Service	Jack McLean's Orch.....	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"..	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.....	Al Sack's Orchestra ....
11:30 C Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"..	Horace Heidt's Orch....	Ben Bernie's Orchestra.	Benny Goodman's Orch..
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"..	Horace Heidt's Orch....	Ben Bernie's Orchestra.	News Service .....

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Aug. 25

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

6:00	WSLR	15.13mc

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

SHOWPLACE OF THE NATION RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL ROCKEFELLER CENTER
GINGER ROGERS
Fifth Avenue Girl
WALTER CONNOLLY • VERREE TEASDALE • JAMES ELLISON • TIM HOLT
Produced and Directed by Gregory La Cava • An RKO-Radio Picture
New Walt Disney Cartoon: "SEA SCOUTS"
ON THE GREAT STAGE: "THE BANDBOX REVUE"—a bright medley of music, rhythm, song, and gay dances in four spectacular scenes...produced by Russell Markert. Symphony Orchestra under direction of Erno Rapee.
Doors Open 11:30 A. M.—Picture at: 11:50, 2:26, 4:58, 8:03, 10:45—Stage Show at: 1:13, 3:49, 6:41, 9:30
FIRST MEZZANINE SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE • Phone Circle 6-4600

Elsa Maxwell's
"HOTEL for WOMEN"
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 P.M. ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

BROADWAY'S BIGGEST SHOW!
250 in the Cast 18 Stirring Scenes
FREDRIC MARCH (in person) in THE AMERICAN WAY
CENTER THEATER — Rockefeller Center
Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
PERFECTLY AIR-CONDITIONED

SCIENTIFICALLY AIR-COOLED
THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS
PHILIP BARRY'S COMEDY
THE PHILADELPHIA STORY
KATHARINE HEPBURN
VAN HEFLIN JOSEPH COTTEN
NICHOLAS JOY SHIRLEY BOOTH
SHUBERT Theatre, West 44 St. Circle 6-5990
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. TODAY & SATURDAY 2:40
Mail orders until October 1 — 36% Seats $1.10

Bee Pitching Takes New Incentive From Veteran's Showing—Yugoslavs May Surprise

Posedel Misses Classic On Young's Infield Hit

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps, after all, the Bees are not resigned to seventh place. If they continue the brand of ball that twice defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates at Allston on Wednesday, the promotion to sixth or better is just a matter of time. The Buccaneers left town only two contests in front of the locals and headed in the direction of the Polo Grounds for a series with the Giants.

The return to form of Danny MacFayden and the continuation of the Posedel streak have brightened the situation considerably at National League Field. Manager Casey Stengel gave the entire squad a long lecture after that disappointing exhibition on Tuesday, in the series opener with the Pirates. And apparently the talk, which Old Case made with gestures, had a telling effect on the future, as well as the present.

Pep Young's Hit

Bill Posedel's pitching was classic, or close to it. In winning his thirteenth game he yielded only one hit, a ground ball to deep short which Warstler fielded flawlessly but missed the runner—Pep Young—by a step. The play at first base was very close, but Dolly Stark was right on top of the bag and in the best possible position to judge. Thirty-one men faced Posedel and only six hit balls to the outfield. You might say that it was as close as a hurler could come to a no-hitter without getting one.

MacFayden's triumph was his eighth and his first since July 13. It is possible that Danny needed this effort to stay on Stengel's starting corps. Casey was getting rather tired of watching the Deacon get slapped around by the opposition.

Rookies Recalled

In the near future, Tom Earley, Al Moran and Carvel Rowell may be called upon for occasional duty. The trio has been recalled from Hartford, the Boston farm in the Eastern League. Earley was with the locals earlier in the season. Moran, a tall right-hander, went to Bradenton this spring, but was farmed out before the team broke camp. Rowell joined the club in the South as a second baseman from Evansville, but because he looked terrible on ground balls, was switched to the outfield. He impressed Stengel with his left-handed hitting. At Hartford he hit well over .300.

Incidentally, when the Bees report for training next spring, Stengel hopes to have at least two men for every position on his team.

Makes Competition

"Those are my plans now," said the manager of the Bees yesterday. "I expect to pick up two or three more players soon, but don't want to say anything about it right now. I like the idea of creating competition. It makes the boys hustle. I don't want anybody to get the idea that he's sure of his job."

Shortly after Stengel said this, Bob Quinn was found standing in the rear of the Hive grandstand. "Yes, we need reinforcements," the general manager of the Bees said. "But they'll probably come out of the minors, although I admit now I haven't any idea who there is down there who can help us. I'm certain of one thing, however. I'll never again take a player who has been around the majors with several other clubs. As Casey says, they can't all be mad at him. There must be something wrong or he wouldn't be on the move."

Cubs Closing In

The Cubs came here after taking two out of three from the Giants and early today were only 3½ games behind the slipping second-place Cardinals. Perhaps the club managed by Gabby Hartnett has another challenge left for September.

Few expected the Cardinals to drop three straight in Brooklyn, although the slump is understandable. The Redbirds figured to experience a letdown after that torrid week-end series with the Reds and then they had to make that long train ride from Cincinnati to Brooklyn. And, don't forget that the Dodgers have a pretty fair ball club. Leo Durocher very likely will turn around and do the same thing to the Reds, starting tonight at Ebbets Field.

That was Fritz Ostermueller's tenth victory out in St. Louis. He was last beaten on July 19, by the White Sox. The left-hander has now won five straight, two in relief and three complete.

Statistics Uphold Night Game

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 (AP)—Anyone still questioning the drawing power of night baseball in the major leagues may have the proof in statistics, to wit: 776,047 paid admissions to 32 games.

That's an average of 24,251 fans per game, and if it holds up for the nine night contests remaining on the schedule the total after-dark attendance for 1939 will be just short of 1,000,000.

Baseball historians of the future who check those figures probably will rank the current campaign as the season in which the major league "owl era" really swung into high gear.

Averaged 5,000

Compared with the 24,251 figure for nocturnal contests, the daily average attendance for week-day sunlight games was placed at approximately 5,000 in a survey by an electrical manufacturing company (Westinghouse).

The Philadelphia Athletics in the American League and the National League leaders, the Cincinnati Reds, each have played the maximum number of seven night contests permitted for a season. The Athletics drew 120,922 after-dark customers with the Reds packing in 184,954. For the Reds this represented practically a sell-out for each night contest. The Athletics' average of more than 17,000 each night battle far exceeds the team's day drawing power.

Brooklyn Packed Them In

At Brooklyn five night games have packed 'em in, the attendance totaling 151,000, with two games to go. Chicago fans succumbed to the lure of the "electricity extravaganzas" by coming out 126,000 strong in three night games to see the White Sox in newly lighted Comiskey Park.

Here is the night game attendance chart to date:

	Attendance	Games
Cincinnati (NL)	184,954	7
Philadelphia (AL)	120,922	7
Cleveland (AL)	136,995	5
Brooklyn (NL)	151,000	5
Chicago (AL)	126,000	3
Philadelphia (NL)	56,176	5
Totals	776,047	32

The largest night game crowd in history, 55,305, turned out June 27 when Detroit met Cleveland at the Indians' lake front stadium. The largest crowd this season was 76,753, at the afternoon double-header Aug. 6 between Cleveland and New York. The all-time record is 84,041, made at Yankee Stadium May 30, 1938 in a double-header with the Boston Red Sox.

Late Bulletins

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 24 (AP)—The last two boats of the 13 yachts which left Marblehead, Mass., Saturday in the ocean race to Halifax crossed the finish line today.

The stragglers were Lone Star, sailed by a A. J. Storrow of Marblehead, and George Swift's Marionette II, also out of Marblehead.

Last night Hindu out of Boston, sailed by W. A. Parker; E. A. Schurman's Essex V from Manchester, Mass.; and Joy Too, skippered by A. G. Chesterton of Marblehead, dropped anchor in the Halifax harbor.

Tioga Too, sailed by Harry and Pike Noyes of Marblehead, won the 336-mile race.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24 (AP)—The Newport Casino tennis summary:

Singles Quarterfinals

Don McNeill, Oklahoma City, defeated Larry Dee, San Francisco, 6—0, 6—1, 5—7, 8—6.

Dave Freeman, Pasadena Calif., defeated Hal Surface, Kansas City, 6—2, 7—5, 6—4.

Bryan Grant, Atlanta, defeated Gardnar Mulloy, Coral Gables, Fla., 4—6, 8—6, 2—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Elwood Cooke Portland, Ore., defeated Gil Hunt, Washington, 6—1 6—3, 6—2.

Semi-Pro Baseball

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 24 (AP)—Otto Utt's home run in the fifth with one on gave Duncan, Okla., a 2-to-1 victory over Mt. Pleasant, Texas, last night in the National Semi-pro Baseball Tournament.

It was the fifth win for Duncan in as many starts and put them in first place.

Buford, Ga., defending champion, scored three runs in the third and coasted to a 7-to-2 victory in eliminating Worcester, Mass.

Trenton, N. J., bowed out of the tournament by dropping a 3-to-2 decision to Golden, Colo., a team composed of prison guards. Golden and Worcester, with three wins and two losses each, will divide seventh place money.

Today's Baseball

By the Associated Press
(Time is Eastern Standard)

American League

New York at St. Louis, clear, 4:00 p. m.
Philadelphia at Cleveland, clear, 1:30 and 3:30 p. m.
Boston at Chicago, clear, 8:30 p. m.
Washington at Detroit, cloudy, 3:00 p. m.

National League

Pittsburgh at New York, partly cloudy, 2:15 p. m.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn, partly cloudy, 7:30 p. m.
Chicago at Boston, clear, 2:00 p. m.
St. Louis at Philadelphia, cloudy, 7:45 p. m.

Other Sports on Page 12.

Alphonse-Gaston Act

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—The Southeastern Conference football championship will be decided here Oct. 21 when Tennessee and Alabama clash—if Major Bob Neyland and Frank Thomas know their gridiron machines.

Neyland, tutor of the Volunteers, picked Alabama as the No. 1 team of the conference and Thomas kindly returned the compliment by selecting Tennessee.

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

Chicago at Boston, Pittsburgh at New York. Only games scheduled.

American League

Boston at Chicago, New York at St. Louis (2). Washington at Detroit, Philadelphia at Cleveland.

Lawrence ("Biff") Jones, former army major, made his debut as Nebraska football mentor in 1937.

News Shots From the Sports Reel

By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

Bill Posedel, veteran pitcher for the Bees who turned in a one-hit performance against the Pirates yesterday. Right: Pam Barton, English champion, who went out of the United States women's golf championship yesterday. Fay Crocker, Uruguay golf champion, who also lost out in the U. S. nationals yesterday.

Sporting Around the Hub

Amateurs to Meet at Brae Burn

Bidding for a chance to compete in the national amateur tournament at North Shore Country Club, Chicago, Sept. 11-16, 35 prominent golfers will tee off at Brae Burn next Tuesday in this section's qualifying round. Six places are available.

Heading the list is young Ted Adams of South Shore, this year's State amateur champion, who has been paired with Ed Martin, one of the Sandy Burr twins.

Among others are Allan Ellis and Bobby Knowles of The Country Club, Mel Demarais and Mel Merritt of Salem, former State champion Joe Lynch of Blue Hill, Sammy Neild, Jr., of Pawtucket, Johnny Levinson of Webhannet in Maine, twice a New England amateur titleholder; Holly Mandly of Wethersfield, Conn., New England champion this year and in 1935; Carl Nettelbladt of Framingham, and Ken Corcoran of Oyster Harbors.

Massachusetts heads the list of entries with 26. Three are from Connecticut, two from Rhode Island, one from Maine, and three are registered at clubs outside New England.

* * *

Boston's second annual "Field Day and Entertainment" for the benefit of the city's welfare cases and worthy charities is scheduled to be held at National League Field Sept. 11. Events on the program call for band concerts by the Police and Fire Department bands, a baseball game between teams from the two departments, athletic events, a fire drill, and various vaudeville acts. Last year the affair netted nearly $21,000, and Mayor Tobin hopes this amount will be doubled this year. Tickets are on sale at $1 for general admission, and at $3 for box seats.

* * *

On receipt of word that Ray Carnelly of Carnegie Tech will be on hand, Coaches Swede Nelson, Lou Little, and Tuss McLaughry have announced two complete backfields for the Eastern College All-Stars who will face the Washington Redskins at Fenway Park the night of Sept. 11. The groups include Jack Lee and Carnelly of Carnegie Tech, Bob MacLeod of Dartmouth, Bill Osmanski of Holy Cross, Wilmuth Sidat-Singh of Syracuse, Bob Taylor of Columbia, Cliff Wilson of Harvard, and Fella Gintoff of Boston College.

* * *

The annual four-ball tournament at Bass Rocks, one of the popular golfing events of the year, was due to get under way today with the final being played Saturday. Other M. G. A. events to be played this week include the open medal play tourneys at Sandy Burr and Maynard tomorrow and Saturday.

* * *

An unusual incident occurred during the first game of yesterday's doubleheader at the Beehive, which should call for a modification of the rules. On a hit-and-run play, Al Lopez pushed a single to right, sending Rabbit Warstler from first to third. Umpire Tom Dunn behind the plate announced that Catcher George Susce of the Pirates had tipped Al's bat, and ordered Wartsler back to second. Lopez was allowed to stay on first, but his method of getting there was officially scored as by Susce's error, not by his own hit. Although it was not a time at bat for Al, it does not seem fair that the hit should have been taken away from him. When a batter gets a hit, umpires should be allowed to overlook the bat-tipping. G. C.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Jesse Owens, returning from Europe, announced through Coach Larry Snyder he would accept best available business proposition.

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

Aug. 23

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Doerr 2b	4	0	0	0	3	2	0
Cramer cf	5	2	2	2	2	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	3	4	8	7	0	0
Williams rf	4	1	2	2	4	0	0
Cronin ss	5	0	1	1	2	2	0
Vosmik lf	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	1	1	4	1	1	1
Peacock c	3	1	2	2	6	0	0
Ostermueller p	5	1	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	39	9	16	17	27	6	1
ST. LOUIS							
Berardino, 2b	3	0	0	0	2	5	1
Laabs, cf	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
McQuinn 1b	4	1	2	2	15	1	0
Solters, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clift, 3b	4	0	2	2	2	2	1
Gallagher, lf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Marshany, c	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Christman, ss	3	0	0	0	4	9	0
Kramer, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitehead, p	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
*Hoag	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trotter, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	30	1	4	4	27	22	3

*Batted for Whitehead in eighth.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—9
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, Peacock, Cramer 2, Cronin 2, Gallagher, Williams, Tabor, Vosmik. Two-base hit, Foxx. Stolen base, Tabor. Sacrifices, Peacock, Gallagher. Double plays, Berardino, Christman and McQuinn; Christman, Berardino and McQuinn; Whitehead, Christman and McQuinn; Doerr and Foxx; McQuinn, Christman and McQuinn; Trotter, Christman and McQuinn. Left on bases, Boston 9, St. Louis 5. Base on balls, by Ostermueller 2, by Kramer, by Whitehead 3, by Trotter. Struck out, by Ostermueller 4, by Whitehead. Hits, off Kramer 7 in 1 1-3 innings; off Whitehead, 8 in 6 2-3 innings; off Trotter, 1 in 1 inning. Losing pitcher, Kramer. Time, 2h. 9m. Umpires, Ormsby, Geisel and Rue. Official paid attendance, 790.

Bees

Aug. 23

FIRST GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Garms rf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Simmons lf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
*Outlaw	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cooney cf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hassett 1b	2	0	1	1	10	1	0
Cuccinello 2b	4	0	1	1	1	1	1
West cf lf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Majeski 3b	3	0	1	1	3	4	0
Warstler ss	1	0	0	0	2	2	0
Lopez, c	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Posedel p	3	0	0	0	2	0	1
Totals	29	1	7	7	27	12	2
PITTSBURGH							
L. Waner cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
P. Waner rf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Vaughan ss	4	0	0	0	0	6	0
Rizzo lf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Fletcher 1b	3	0	0	0	12	1	0
Brubaker 3b	2	0	0	0	0	5	0
Young 2b	3	0	1	1	5	1	1
Susce c	3	0	0	0	3	2	0
Brown p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	29	0	1	1	24	16	1

*Ran for Simmons in eighth. †Given his base for interference by catcher in fifth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		—1

Run batted in, Cuccinello. First base on errors, Pittsburgh 2. Left on base, Boston 9, Pittsburgh 4. Stolen base, Cuccinello. Sacrifice hits, Hassett 2. Base on balls, by Posedel 2, by Brown. Struck out, by Posedel, by Brown 3. Double play, Majeski, Warstler and Cuccinello. Time, 1h. 40m. Umpires, Dunn, Stark, Ballanfant and Klem. Attendance 4691 paid, 2694 boys.

SECOND GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Garms rf	2	0	1	2	2	0	0
Simmons lf	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	0	1	1	8	2	0
Cuccinello 2b	4	0	1	1	3	3	0
West cf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooney cf	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Majeski 3b	4	1	2	3	1	2	0
Warstler ss	3	1	1	3	4	3	0
Masi c	4	0	2	2	2	1	0
MacFayden p	4	1	0	0	2	3	0
Totals	30	3	8	12	27	14	0
PITTSBURGH							
L. Waner, cf	5	0	0	0	2	1	0
P. Waner, rf	4	1	1	2	2	0	0
Vaughan, ss	4	0	1	1	5	1	0
Rizzo, lf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Fletcher, 1b	3	0	0	0	8	0	0
Brubaker, 3b	4	0	2	2	1	5	0
Young, 2b	4	0	0	0	1	3	0
Susce, c	2	0	1	1	6	0	0
*Bowman	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Mueller, c	2	0	1	2	4	0	0
Heintzleman, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sewell, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Klein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blanton, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Bell	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	35	1	9	11	24	12	0

*Batted for Susce in seventh. †Batted for Sewell in seventh. ‡Batted for Blanton in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, Warstler, Masi, Garms, Brubaker. Two-base hits, Majeski, Garms, Susce, P. Waner. Three-base hit, Warstler. Hits, off Heintzleman, 4 in 3 innings (none out in fourth); off Sewell, 4 in 3 innings; off Blanton, none in 2 innings. Left on bases, Boston 11, Pittsburgh 9. Base on balls, by Heintzleman 4, by MacFayden 2, by Sewell 1, by Blanton. Struck out, by Heintzleman, by MacFayden, by Sewell 2. Double plays, Masi, Cuccinello, Hassett and Masi; Sewell, Vaughan and Fletcher. Losing pitcher, Heintzleman. Time, 2h 8m. Umpires, Stark, Ballanfant, Dunn and Klem. Attendance, 4,691 paid, 2,694 boys.

Inter-Zone Final Not Walk-Away for Australia

By Wendell Davis
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The much-neglected Yugoslavian Davis Cup squad, conquerors of Germany in the final European zone play, have everything to gain and nothing to lose in this inter-zone final of Davis Cup hysteria which opened this afternoon at the Longwood Cricket Club.

With everybody extolling the virtues of the great Australian forces of Adrian Quist and John Bromwich, in singles as well as doubles, since their arrival, the Yugoslavs have gone about their practice session with nary a whimper, but with determination. Their play should not be taken lightly by the Australians, neither should they be entirely overlooked by the spectators.

Although the Aussie pair seems unbeatable in the doubles, the tennis following today feel that they are also unbeatable in singles, which has yet to be proved to the contrary. Now, the Yugoslavs' singles players, young Drago Mitic, 21-year-old No. 2 singles stylist who opened against Quist this afternoon, and Ferenc Puncec, No. 1 player, who met Bromwich in the second match today, are no ordinary set-ups.

Wimbledon Semifinalist

The last two years, Puncec has reached the semifinal round of the Wimbledon championships only to be defeated by the subsequent winners, Bobby Riggs this year, and Donald Budge a year ago. Riggs predicted Puncec a winner over Quist when he was here last week.

Puncec it was who scored two singles victories over Germany, beating both Goeffert and Henner Henkel. Puncec holds unusual success over Henkel.

Mitic is a surprise starter to followers in this country, for it was expected that Franjo Kukuljevic would be the other singles player. It was Kukuljevic that joined Puncec last year in their visit here, and his record was highly respected when he reached the quarter-final round along with Puncec in the national singles at Forest Hills.

Mitic, however, defeated Kukuljevic at home on hard court, and thus won the right to represent his country against the Germans in the European zone final. His victory over Goeffert also gave him prior right to the singles berth against the Australians.

Mitic Steady

Young Mitic cinched his berth when the team arrived here last Friday. Since that time he has defeated Kukuljevic twice, and this is his first experience on grass.

Although Puncec is wary of excuses, he did say yesterday, "I wish we had longer in which to become accustomed to grass conditions, inasmuch as we do not have the opportunity to play on grass at home. We were unable to leave earlier, however, because we were not even sure we were going to be able to play at all. At the last minute, it was fixed so that we could come here." Finances hampered the Yugoslavs.

In regards to Mitic's replacing of Kukuljevic, Puncec said, "Mitic (pronounced Mitish) is a steadier player than Kukuljevic; he has good ground strokes." Puncec, by the way, pronounces his name Pooncheck.

* * *

The doubles combination for Yugoslavia, although as yet unannounced, will probably be Puncec and Kukuljevic, the same tandem that were defeated by the German aggregation of Henkel and Menzel in the European zone final. These Yugoslavs aren't even conceding the doubles match to their much-favored opponents. Tomorrow's doubles match will start at 2:30.

* * *

Saturday's pairing finds Bromwich playing Mitic in the first encounter, starting at 2 o'clock, and Quist meeting Puncec in the second encounter. Yugoslavs were hoping that the draw would pit Puncec and Quist together in today's opening singles. They believed that Puncec would have a good opportunity of defeating Quist, and that the young Mitic would then be given encouragement in his singles matches.

* * *

Sir Norman Brookes, president of the Australian Lawn Tennis Association and former Davis Cup doubles player for that country, has suggested that there be a second doubles match tomorrow, an exhibition affair, between the second teams of both squads. This, if approved, would pit Harry Hopman and Jack Crawford, recent finalists in the national doubles, against Mitic and Joseph Pallada.

* * *

The age list of the Yugoslavs reads, Puncec 25, Mitic 21, Kukuljevic 29, and Pallada 27. Their rivals' age finds Bromwich 21, Quist 27, Hopman 33, and Crawford 31.

* * *

The Yugoslavs have several promising but very young players that Puncec believes will be great players in future years. They are Branovic 15, Saric 17, Strok 15, Krznar 14, Balog 14. The first two named it is hoped will be ready for Davis Cup play next year.

Boston Batting

Red Sox		Bees	
Foxx	.375	Hassett	.321
Finney	.343	Garms	.318
Doerr	.328	Cuccinnello	.314
Williams	.321	West	.289
Tabor	.308	Simmons	.275
Cramer	.302	Majeski	.273
Carey	.299	Miller	.268
Peacock	.290	Outlaw	.257
Cronin	.280	Masi	.256
Nonnenkamp	.286	Warstler	.250
Vosmik	.276	Andrews	.238
Berg	.240	Lopez	.235
Desautels	.234	Cooney	.225
Berger	.134	Sisti	.188

Boston Pitching

Red Sox	W	L	Bees	W	L
Wagner	1	0	Fette	10	8
Grove	13	2	Posedel	13	9
Ostermueller	10	2	Lanning	4	4
Dickman	7	2	Sullivan	4	4
Heving	10	3	Shoffner	4	6
Rich	4	3	MacFayden	9	13
Auker	7	6	Turner	4	7
Galehouse	7	7	Errickson	2	6
Wilson	8	9	Frankhouse	0	3
Wade	1	2			
Lefebvre	0	0			

It isn't really a fishing trip, with regular man-size fish, until Sonny's told Dad all about it.

For that matter, the vacation really begins for Mother when she's told Father about Sonny's new-found vigor, how Sis is taking to the water, and how glad they'll all be when the week-end and Father arrive.

Vacation time for you and your family can be an extra happy time if you remember to telephone. Miles mean nothing by telephone but how very much those few minutes mean to family happiness.

Yet the cost of such out-of-town calls is very low, exceptionally so evenings after 7 and all day Sunday.

You are cordially invited to visit the Bell System exhibit at the World's Fair

Telephone service for your children's "tomorrow"

At this very moment scientists of the Bell Telephone Laboratories and engineers of the Western Electric Company are planning for your children's "tomorrow"—seeking a better, cheaper way to furnish telephone service.

Centralized research and centralized manufacturing of these Bell System companies have helped make your telephone service the best in the world at the lowest possible cost.

TYPICAL OUT-OF-TOWN RATES* BETWEEN BOSTON AND

	Day	Night and Sunday		Day	Night and Sunday
New York, N. Y.	.80	.50	Laconia, N. H.	.85	.35
Falmouth, Mass.	.45	.25	Portsmouth, N. H.	.45	.25

* 3 minute station-to-station rates. A small Federal Tax applies when the charge is 30c or over.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Misses Hicks, Glutting and Orcutt Steal Show at Darien, Conn., Championship

Foreign Invaders Drop Out In National Women's Golf

DARIEN, Conn., Aug. 24 (AP)—Elizabeth Hicks, five-foot California miss who has been playing golf for little more than a year, and Charlotte Glutting and Maureen Orcutt, two strapping New Jersey girls who have been top-flighters for several seasons, stole the show yesterday in the 43rd U. S. women's golf championship.

Among them, they put the three prime favorites on the ropes and thereby boosted themselves into the quarter-finals.

Miss Hicks matched husky Fay Crocker of Uruguay yard for yard off the tees and beat her on the 20th hole, 1 up. Miss Glutting came on to turn back Pam Barton, the British champion, 1 up, with a birdie on the first extra hole. Miss Orcutt kept on the pressure all the way to defeat the 1937 champion, Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Greensboro, N. C., 3 and 2.

Four-Star Special

Miss Hicks' victory was the four-star special, for this was only her second national championship, and a year ago she didn't even qualify for match play. After whipping Mrs. William Hockenjos, former Metropolitan titleholder, she played the first nine against Miss Crocker in even 4's to be 4 up going to the tenth. Right there Miss Crocker put on a rally which just fell short. All square with Miss Hicks playing the 18th, she missed an 8-foot putt for a win. And after they halved the 19th in birdie 4's, lost the match on the 20th when she drove into the rough and was partially stymied by a tree and a telephone pole.

Miss Orcutt, who had to go 23 holes in the morning to beat Marion Brown of Norbeck, Md., didn't let matters get out of hand that badly against Mrs. Page. She built up a 2-up margin with an outgoing 39, only two over par and, with a 4-4-2-4 finish, two under par, won on the 16th green.

Granted Reprieve

Miss Barton, granted a reprieve when Ellamae Williams of Chicago, her second-round rival, drove out of bounds on the 18th to let the Briton win on the 19th, apparently got another against Miss Glutting.

Charlotte, also on the 18th, hit two fine shots and then tried to steer her approach. It went into a trap and cost her a chance to take the match. Her drive on the 19th landed up against a stone wall. She chipped out onto the fairway, plunked a No. 6 iron within less than 2 feet of the pin and, when Miss Barton missed a 12-footer for a half, had the match sewed up.

Others Moved In

With this trio into the round of eight, went Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, who was 1 under par for 29 holes in beating Medalist Bea Barrett, 5 and 4, and Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., 4 and 3; Dorothy Traung of San Francisco, who won by narrow margins from Mrs. Harrison F. Flippin of Abington, Pa., and Mrs. Russell C. Mann of Milwaukee; Laddie Irwin, New Jersey youngster who eliminated two New Yorkers, Mrs. Robert F. Beard of White Plains, and Mrs. Thomas Rudel of Bayside; Marian Miley, Southern champion the last two years, who whipped Mrs. Dan Chandler of Dallas, Texas, and Helen Mae Sigel of Philadelphia, both by 4 and 2, and Betty Jameson, San Antonio, Texas, who defeated Sheila Stroyan, English girls' champion, 6 and 4, after edging past Mary Morrison of Hershey, Pa., 2 up.

Six Missing In 'Head-Halifax Cruising Race

HALIFAX, Aug. 24 (AP)—Seven of the 13 ships in the Marblehead-Halifax yacht race lay off the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron last night as squadron members kept watch for the five still believed working toward the finish line. One yacht was withdrawn after running aground.

Well over a full day behind the winner, three more yachts came in yesterday and last night to learn the Marblehead yawl Tioga Too had taken the race by a wide margin. Her arrival yesterday morning clinched the race, for none of those following got in before their time handicaps expired.

R. P. Baruch's Kiriwan II of New York got in this morning, and several hours later was trailed by the Eskasoni, owned by J. C. Mackeen of Halifax and S. G. Dobson of Toronto. Tonight, the Tinavire, owned by George Poor of Marblehead, took the finishing gun.

The five still unreported were W. A. Parker's Hindu, from Boston; Marionette II, owned by George Swift, Marblehead; A. J. Storrow's junior ketch Lone Star, Marblehead; Essex V, E. A. Schuman, Manchester, Mass., and the Joy Too, A. G. Chesterton of Marblehead.

E. R. Hathaway's Marblehead yawl Pirouette ran aground off Yarmouth, N. S., and was withdrawn from the 366-mile race.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results, Aug. 23

International League

Baltimore 9-1, Jersey City 5-3.
Syracuse 6, Newark 4.
Rochester 7, Buffalo 4.
Toronto 10, Montreal 6.

American Association

Milwaukee 6, Indianapolis 4.
Louisville 11, Minneapolis 9.
Only games.

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 1, Sacramento 0.
Seattle 7, Los Angeles 4.
San Francisco 14, Portland 2.
San Diego 12, Hollywood 10.

Texas League

Tulsa 4-9, San Antonio 1-1.
Fort Worth 3, Shreveport 2.
Beaumont 7, Oklahoma City 5.
Dallas 6, Houston 5.

Southern Association

Knoxville 2, Chattanooga 1.
Little Rock 17, Birmingham 4.
Atlanta 9, Nashville 5.
Memphis-New Orleans, rain.

Eastern League

Elmira 4, Scranton 2.
Hartford 2, Albany 1.
Binghamton 3-7, Springfield 0-5.

Starring on Wee Burn Course

Wide World
Marian Miley

Wide World
Charlotte Glutting

Wide World
Maureen Orcutt

And Talking of . . . Swimming

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

American Instruction for British

LONDON—An insight into American teaching and training methods is to be given to British swimmers here soon by Mat Mann, the Michigan University coach, and members of the Michigan team that won the American intercollegiate championship. These visitors are scheduled to open up a British program at the Marshall Street Baths, here, Sept. 12, and it is arranged that afterward they shall visit in turn, Birmingham, Leeds, Aberdeen, Dundee, Paisley, Newcastle, and Liverpool.

The Americans are due to reappear in London, Sept. 26, and then for a fortnight they are to be at the headquarters of the Shiverers' Swimming Club of Hove, Sussex, which has arranged the tour. There the Americans are to demonstrate at a special "school" for British swimming instructors and groups of selected swimmers.

Coach Mann is expected to bring with him on the trip nine of Michigan University's outstanding tank stars, including Thomas Haynie, age 21 (outstanding collegiate swimmer of 1937 and winner of the collegiate furlong championship in 1937 and 1939); Charles Barker, aged 20 (50 and 100 yards collegiate champion); and James Welsh, 20 (furlong champion of the Western Conference).

Coaches Nominated

The British Amateur Swimming Association, in collaboration with the National Fitness Council, is nominating a number of coaches and swimmers to receive instruction at Hove, during the fortnight when the Americans will be there, and it is hoped that contact with the United States swimmers and their methods may have upon British swimming a stimulating effect like that which Pete Desjardins' visits had upon the divers.

Pete fired the enthusiasm of British youngsters in the art which he won such high distinction in his amateur days, and since Britain thus became "diving-conscious," the best exponents in this country have fared well in international competitions. At this very moment Britain possesses the European Women's Springboard Champion, Betty Slade, and the British Empire Highboard Champion, Douglas Tomalin.

500 in 5m. 46 4-5s.

Right now, Britain has some very promising young swimmers, likely to benefit by attending the school of American instruction at Hove. And the most promising of them all would certainly seem to be Jack Hale, the 16-year-old racer from Hull, in the North, who won the English National Long Distance Championship in the Thames River this year. After that success he did not participate in the composite championship meeting at Minehead, because his advisers figured that training is more advantageous to him than intense competition at the present stage of his career.

You can get a line on Hale's ability and versatility from the fact that, the other day, when swimming at Scarborough, he covered 500 yards, free style, in 5m. 46 4-5s., and so clipped 7 1-5s. off the English record for the distance, set up by Norman Wainwright in 1934.

Wainwright, as doubtless you know, is far and away the best free-style swimmer in Britain at the present time. With the exception of the 500 yards record, taken from him by Hale, he holds all the English freestyle records from 150 yards up to one mile. How much longer this state of affairs will be permitted to continue is decidedly problematic, for I learn that it is Hale's intention now, to go out after all the "bests."

Wainwright, of the Hanley Amateur Swimming Club, has had a long experience of competition in the best company—he represented Great Britain in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles back in 1932—but he is only 25 years of age and must be accounted still liable to improve.

Studies at London U.

Next to Hale, probably the most impressive of the men's younger brigade here is Kenneth Deane, who won the English half-mile championship last year but has not been seen in action very often this summer, owing to his studies at London University.

Turning to the feminine side of the sport, we find three people, all under 18, who seem likely to do big things. They are Dorothy Hutton of the Border City, S. C., the new quarter-mile champion; Joyce Harrowby, of Leicester, the 1939 spring champion; and Denise Newman, a British girl from Egypt.

British women swimmers have fared better than have their menfolk in international competition since the World War, and if you look at the Olympic results for the past 20 years you will see that the only championship ever won at the Games by a British swimmer was that gained by Lucy Morton at Paris in 1924.

Party for Hagen Beginning Today

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 (AP)—Twenty-five years ago a 22-year-old boy named Walter Hagen came out of Rochester, N. Y., to win the national open golf title.

Today they started tossing a four-day party for that same Hagen at the Midlothian Country Club, where in 1914, he won his first big championship—signalizing the start of a brilliant career that brought him more than $1,000,000, every big-time golf championship and recognition as about the most colorful figure in the sport's history.

No golf party would seem complete without "The Haig" and Hagen was the No. 1 figure today. He was teamed with another colorful veteran, Gene Sarazen, in a round-robin battle, against seven other teams of topnotch professionals, for $5,400 in prize money.

The other pairs in the select field were Ralph Guldahl-Harold (Jug) McSpaden, Henry Picard-Johnny Revolta, Denny Shute-Ernie Harrison, Paul Runyan-Horton Smith, Byron Nelson-Dick Metz, Tommy Armour-Jimmy Thomson and Ed Dudley-Billie Burke.

Each team plays every other twosome. Eighteen holes will be played today, with 36 each tomorrow, Saturday and Sunday. The team winning the most holes, with the best ball counting on each hole, will take down top money of $1,150.

Looks Determined

© S. F. Skilton
And so he is. Here we see Jack Hale — 16-year-old English swimming ace—as he came ashore after winning the 1939 National long distance championship in the Thames

Alice Marble Heads U. S. Team In Tennis Play

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—A United States Wightman Cup team led by the mainstays of the women's tennis forces that have carried the American side to eight straight victories over Great Britain will try to make it nine in a row at Forest Hills.

Alice Marble, appearing in the competition for the fourth time, heads the squad of six players named this week by the United States Lawn Tennis Association, and Mrs. George W. Wightman, team captain, likely will name her as the No. 1 singles player when the draw is made.

In addition to the National singles champion, the squad includes Helen Hull Jacobs, who has been in the competition almost as long as the cup itself—she first played in 1930—and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, another veteran. Miss Marble and Mrs. Fabyan also form the outstanding United States women's doubles team. Dorothy May Bundy, who has had two years' experience, and two newcomers, Dorothy Workman and Mary Arnold of Los Angeles, complete the squad.

Betty Nuthall, a playing captain, heads the British team.

Two singles matches and one doubles match are scheduled for Aug. 25 and the other three singles and one doubles for Aug. 26.

Giants Buy Rucker

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Giants have paid a sum reported to be $30,000 for John Rucker, center fielder for Atlanta of the Southern Association and a nephew of Nap Rucker, one-time ace southpaw of the Brooklyn Dodgers.

The Giants will send two players, to be named later, along with the cash for the heavy hitting flychaser. If the Crackers fail to get into the Southern Association play-offs, Rucker may report to the Giants at the end of the loop's season. Otherwise, he will join the National Leaguers next year.

Rucker has been batting at a .355 clip for Atlanta and has hit 25 doubles, 3 triples and 3 homers in 111 games.

Two Unseeded Youngsters Advance in Newport Play

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24 (AP)—Two 17-year-old sophomores, Larry Dee of San Francisco, and Bill Gillespie of Atlanta, waged one of the tightest tennis battles of the grass season yesterday before the former gained the last available quarter-finals bracket in the Newport Casino tournament.

Dee's impressive backhand, plus his amazing stamina decided matters 4—6, 19—17, 6—4, after a struggle that lasted almost three hours.

Well-Rounded Game

Gillespie, equipped with an unusually well-rounded game for one of his tender years, won the opener by gaining its only service break with passing shots in the 10th game. Each surrendered services early in the marathon second set and Dee's broke for the third time in the 33rd game, after being deuced three times.

The tiring Gillespie pressed hard to end matters in the next game, but Dee soared to magnificent heights and took the match.

Dave Freeman of Pasadena, Cal., became the other unseeded survivor when he accounted for Frank Guernsey of Orlando, Fla., the National Intercollegiate titlist, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Advance Easily

The seeded list suffered another dent when Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., its No. 4 man, was forced to default to Hal Surface of Kansas City, as the latter had him five games to four and 30-15.

The other high seeded players advanced without serious opposition. Don McNeill of Oklahoma City topped Bob Kamrath of Austin, Texas, 6—4, 6—4; Bryan (Bitsy) Grant, Atlanta, eliminated Ernest Sutter, New Orleans, 6—4, 6—2, and Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., dropped but one game to Henry Prusoff of Seattle.

The others to gain the round of eight were Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla., with a 6—8, 6—1, 6—2 win over Russell Bobbitt of Atlanta, and Gil Hunt of Washington, who turned back Morey Lewis of Texarkana, Ark., the Canadian champion, 8—6, 6—4.

As the doubles competition was being reduced to a similar stage Jacques Brugnon and Bernard Destremeau of France, the top-seeded foreign entry, bowed to the competent Norman Bickel and John Shostrom of Chicago, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4 in the team play's only upset of the day.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	71	43	.623
St. Louis	65	47	.580
Chicago	64	53	.547
Brooklyn	57	54	.514
New York	56	56	.500
Pittsburgh	51	60	.459
Boston	50	62	.441
Philadelphia	35	74	.321

Results Aug. 23

Chicago 8, New York 3.
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 0.
Brooklyn 8, St. Louis 3.
Boston 1, Pittsburgh 0.
Boston 3, Pittsburgh 1.

Sport Briefs

Flying Wild, a New Orleans pigeon, averaged nearly 70 miles an hour for 72 miles.

Baseball scores of more than 100 were not uncommon in the game's early days.

Class Winners In Trapshoot At Vandalia

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 24 (AP)—America's trapshooting stars selected their class champions in a 200-target 16-yard event yesterday at the 40th annual grand American tournament.

Jack Lindsay, 22-year-old Okmulgee, Okla., ice cream plant operator, furnished the fireworks yesterday as he cracked 200 in a row to take the Class AA crown, biggest award on the day's program. The perfect count was his first. He won the 1938 National skeet crown, but shifted to the traps this year.

Five marksmen tied at 199 of 200 for the runner-up berth, with Walter Beaver of Berwyn, Pa., breaking 75 in a row in the shootoff for second place. Bruce Sloan, southpaw star from Albany, Ky., was third. Others, in the order of their finish, were Art Stifal of Casey, Ill., Stanley Meadows of Des Moines, Ia., and Hale C. Jones of Wood River, Ill.

R. A. (Fred) King, oil man from Wichita Falls, Texas, high overall gunner at the grand two years ago, won the Class A title with 200 in a row, nosing out R. C. Jenkins of Orleans, Ind., by a single clay.

The class B crown went to E. H. Schmidt of Xenia, O., 57-year-old real estate and insurance broker who broke 50 straight in a shootoff to beat three others who had tied him at 197 of 200.

Roy W. Miller, Grove City, Minn., mail carrier, smoked 198 of 200 to win the Class C title, but he was forced to beat George R. Dillon of Maysville, Ky., in a shootoff 24 to 23 to annex the laurels.

Gene Adrian of Monroeville, Ind., won in Class D beating Ed Bottcher, of Highmore, S. D., 24 to 20 in a shootoff after they had tied at 193 of 200.

Fred Tomlin, of Glassboro, N. J., is the new professional champ of America succeeeding Karl Maust of Columbus, O. The popular Tomlin broke 50 straight in a shootoff to beat three others after the quartet had tied at 199 of 200. Art Cuscaden of Tampa, Fla., John Jahn of Spirit Lake, Ia., and Clyde Mitchell of Atlanta, Ga., were beaten in the shootoff.

Ohio's five-man squad walked away with the state team championship with a score of 984 of 1,000 finishing four targets ahead of Indiana. Other state teams finished in this order: Indiana 980, Illinois 977, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania 976, Kentucky and Minnesota 975, Texas 973, New Jersey 970, Tennessee 954 and Oaklahoma 904.

Walter Pate Sends an SOS

HAVERFORD, Pa., Aug. 24 (AP)—Walter L. Pate, non-playing captain of the American Davis Cup team, sent an SOS yesterday for help in selecting the four players to represent the United States in defense of the trophy here Sept. 2, 3 and 4.

Surveying a squad of six in practice, Pate said he didn't want all the responsibility, and added:

"I wish more members of the Davis Cup Committee would come here and look over the players. Holcomb Ward (President of the United States Lawn Tennis Association) is coming over from New York at a great inconvenience to himself, and his co-operation is greatly appreciated for he knows tennis."

During the day, Joe Hunt gave Bobby Riggs some singles practice, while Johnny Doeg took Gene Mako in hand to polish up his delivery. Frank Parker and Jack Kramer worked out on another court.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Traynor, Batting Practice Catcher

When Pittsburgh's not-so-bold Pirates moved into Boston the other day for a series with the Bees, they introduced a new batting practice catcher. You may have heard of him. His name is Pie Traynor. On the official Buccaneer roster the gentleman is listed as manager, but apparently the boring routine of leadership does not keep him busy enough. Or perhaps the mild-mannered Pie is merely keeping himself close to the great playing shape that once made him the leading third baseman in the majors.

"By catching batting practice," said Casey Stengel, "he can get a close-up view of what's wrong with his hitters. And judging by the way the boys have been going lately, he'll see plenty. Look at him throw that ball back to the pitcher. He throws it like a girl. But I'll say one thing for him. He could play that hot corner. He didn't throw like a lassie when he was in there every day."

Lost 12 Straight

It is hard to understand how any big league club able to put nine men on the field can lose as many as a dozen games in succession, which is what the Pirates did a short while before reaching the Hub. From a first division outfit, the slump transformed them into the most popular opponents in the National League.

"That's right," the manager of the Bees continued. "But still it happens. Remember the day they had us beaten out in Pittsburgh and then stalled until rain stopped the game? Well, Traynor says it got them into the habit and they've been stalling ever since. That's a better club than the standing shows. The infield is about the best in the league on defense. Pie lost a couple of pitchers and it upset his whole staff. Instead of using Mace Brown in the bull pen, he's had to start him. Now his first two catchers are injured, which is the reason he's working batting practice himself. But I can't figure out why he doesn't let some kid do it. He must want to get thin, or something."

Loses With New Men

The signing of Chuck Klein, upon release from Philadelphia, worked favorable to the Pirates for a while, as did the transfer of Elbie Fletcher from the Hive to Forbes Field. But something must have happened to affect the new combination.

"It must have," said Stengel. "Either that or the boys weren't quite as good as they looked at first. I don't care who the player is, he isn't doing you any good if the club is losing. He can be getting his hits and making fancy stops in the field, but if he doesn't make them in the clutches, what good are they to you?"

Cochrane Did It

The Bees tried to remember the last time they had seen a big league manager catching hitting practice. "I've never seen it done before," said Tony Cuccinello, as Traynor ran over in front of the Boston dugout to catch a foul fly. "You'd think there'd be someone else on the club who could do it."

"Cochrane did it for a while with Detroit," said Mike Kelly, who once was an American Leaguer.

"Sure," said Al Simmons. "But Mickey was trying to get himself back in shape to play. It was after he'd been hit on the head by Bump Hadley and he was thinking of making a comeback behind there. Everybody in the league advised against it, but Mike thought he could do it."

"Doc Prothro of the Phillies was working out at third base the last time the club was here," said Debs Garms. "Once in a while you see a manager fooling around the infield, but seldom behind the bat."

"Maybe that's the tip-off on Pie," Stengel said, grinning. "The job may be getting him 'down.'"

"If that's the case, why aren't you doing the same thing?" asked a scribe.

"Give me time," Casey answered. "Give me time."

Amateur Golfers to Strive For 160 Qualifying Places

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—America's crack amateur golfers, who have been trying without much success since last summer to make an impression upon the pros in open competition, begin their annual fling at their private tournament next Tuesday.

The fourth-largest entry list in the 43-year-history of the national amateur championship, 821 low-handicap men, will try then to qualify for 160 places in the tournament proper at the North Shore Country Club, near Chicago, Sept. 11-16. Ten others, granted exemption as former national champions or title-holders in their own countries, will complete the main field.

No Easy Course

Tuesday's sectional qualifying rounds will be held on 28 courses from Boston to Los Angeles. And there's not a sign of a soft spot in any of those places. The bigger centers, Chicago, New York, Cincinnati, Philadlephia, etc., will have the bulk of the big-name players competing, but they'll have more qualifying places, too. The places, as usual, have been alloted on the basis of both size and quality of the fields.

This year's entry list is just 40 under the 1938 total. The high mark for entries was established in 1936, with 1,118 entries.

Exemptions

The 10 players granted exemption were John Langley, a member of the 1936 British Walker Cup team; P. J. Clifford, eight-times champion of Mexico; S. B. Roberts, Welsh amateur champion in 1934 and runner-up last year; and the following ex-champions: Willie Turnesa, 1938; Francis Ouimet, 1914 and 1931; Charles Evans, Jr., 1916 and 1920; Jess W. Sweetser, 1922; C. Ross Somerville, the Canadian who won in 1932; John W. Fischer, 1936 and John Goodman, 1937. The current French amateur champion, Dick Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., also is entered but he'll have to take his chance with the rest in the Metropolitan District field.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	81	34	.706
Boston	72	41	.637
Chicago	63	53	.543
Cleveland	59	54	.522
Detroit	59	56	.513
Washington	50	67	.427
Philadelphia	40	74	.351
St. Louis	33	78	.297

Results Aug. 23

Boston 9, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 7, Detroit 6. (11 innings.)
New York 7, Chicago 2.
New York 16, Chicago 4.
Only games scheduled.

Turner Continues To Lead in Stars

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Aug. 24 (AP)—Stanley K. Turner of Larchmont, N. Y., who helped win the intercollegiate yacht racing championship for Williams last spring, held onto his lead in the Atlantic Coast Star Class Championship yesterday as he sailed Migs, representing the Western Long Island Sound fleet, into fourth place.

Turner collected a total of 53 points in three races to hold a one-point margin over Harold C. Halstead of Moriches Bay, who took yesterday's third race of the series with Chuckle IV, and E. V. Ketcham of Great South Bay, who sailed Draco into second place.

Harry Meislahn of Moriches Bay, in Sunbeam 2nd, held fourth place in the standing with 47 points, followed by Geoffrey Clark of Cape Ann, Mass., in Sans Souci, and G. W. Elder of Gravesend Bay, sailing Iscyra, with 41 each.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(First Three in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	PCT.
Di Maggio, Yankees	83	320	74	127	.397
Foxx, Red Sox	106	402	117	150	.373
Mize, Cardinals	112	413	77	147	.356
Johnson, Athletics	115	415	93	144	.347
Arnovich, Phillies	109	405	73	138	.341
Bonura, Giants	110	409	73	138	.337

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	33	Ott, Giants	24
Greenberg, Tigers	22	Mize, Cardinals	22
Gordon, Yankees	21	Camilli, Dodgers	21
Di Maggio, Yanks	20		
Johnson, Ath'l'tics	20		

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Williams, R'd S'x	104	McCormick, Reds	100
Foxx, Red Sox	99	Camilli, Dodgers	83
Johnson, Ath'les	93	Bonura, Giants	79
Greenberg, Tigers	90		

Billy Patterson, now with the Chicago Bears, formerly quarterbacked the Baylor University eleven.

Seen and Heard

Proper Backing for Manager

Bob Zuppke, Illinois football coach, begins his 27th season in that capacity, Sept. 10 . . . The President's switching of Thanksgiving Day from Nov. 30 to Nov. 23 met one responsive chord—Fresno State College of California had a game booked for that night because of sailing for Hawaii and would welcome shifting it to a day affair . . . Hockey players who complained to Al Sutphin, owner, that they did not like Bill Cook, manager, were told "You had better start liking him, he is going to be here a long while."

♪ ♪ ♪

Cincinnati's first baseman, Frank McCormick, cost the club less than $300 . . . Miss Tennant, coach of Alice Marble, and Mercer Beasley, coach of Frank Parker, both insist Australia will not take the Davis Cup . . . Vernon Kennedy of the Browns is having fun with his ex-mates, the Detroit Tigers, having beaten them twice of late . . . Frank Brazill, Atlanta manager, says Herman Besse, recently sold to the Athletics, will be an even better pitcher when he gets on his toes instead of heels.

♪ ♪ ♪

One Boston writer is trying to build a ball park to fit Ted Williams—the old Babe Ruth system was to build a ball park for his team . . . Purdue gets away to a nice start this season, facing Notre Dame in the opening grid game and Minnesota in the second.

Web Morse

WHERE TO DINE

NEW YORK CITY

World's Fair Visitors
Will Enjoy the Delicious Home Cooked Food Served at
The Canterbury Lunches
331 MADISON AVENUE and 535 FIFTH AVENUE
Both locations are within five minutes' walk of Grand Central Terminal. Self Service. Reasonable Prices.
11:00 A. M.-2:30 P. M. No Liquor Served

Helen Kinnaird
FINE AMERICAN FOOD
48 East 49th Street
The highest quality meats and vegetables obtainable, purchased fresh daily. Vegetables cooked fresh every 15 minutes enable us to serve the finest meals in New York
LUNCHEON — DINNER

The Garden Grill
154 EAST 48TH STREET
Simple, Delicious Food
Carefully Prepared
OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Rosetta Gordon Garden Restaurant
359 LEXINGTON AVENUE
Table d'Hote Luncheon 50c
Dinner 65c-90c
Open Sunday, 5-8 P. M.
We Do Our Own Baking
Hot Breads a Specialty
2 blocks from Grand Central

Rose Marie
17 EAST 41ST STREET
Just a few steps east of Library Lions
REAL HOME COOKING
Luncheon 50c, 65c, 75c
Dinner 75c, 85c, 1.00
No Liquors Served — Closed Sundays

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year round. 13 Market Street
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. 65c to $1.00
Famous Since 1847
On Main Route No. 9 to World's Fair

PORTLAND, ORE.

JACK CODY'S
A Cafe of Name
Individually percolated cereal POSTUM
605 S. W. Washington, nr. 6th

Monitor Readers Visiting the WORLD'S FAIR will enjoy the hot breads, fried chicken, fresh vegetables and other delicious dishes served in our cafeteria and sandwich shop. Special combinations at breakfast, luncheon and dinner.
DIXIE KITCHEN
AIR CONDITIONED
Near all direct connections to the Fair
1 EAST 48TH STREET, NEW YORK
One Block from Radio City

"A friendly place with delicious food"
The Hearthstone
102 EAST 22ND STREET
LUNCHEONS, 50c to 85c
DINNERS, 85c to 1.35
Closed Sundays

Maison A. De Winter
36 W. 48th St., in Radio City
Established 1908
One of the best French table d'hotes in town.
Dinner $1 and $1.25
Lunch 65c-85c. Also a la carte
Accommodations for parties.
Open Sundays.

MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Featuring Southern Fried Chicken. Fresh Vegetables. Home-made Pastries. Hot Breads.
Luncheon, 30-85c Dinner 55-95c

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

HARTFORD, CONN.

HOLYOKE NEW HAVEN HARTFORD
Franklin Cafeterias
INCORPORATED
23 HIGH STREET
Good Food Means Good Moods

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The City of the Four Winds

A Tale of New York One Hundred Years Ago

By Emma Gelders Sterne

Chapter Eight

Because it was May Day, Kathleen had washed her face in the early morning dew, and she had broken a branch of the hawthorne tree and hung its white blooms over the front door of the little house.

She did not know why she did these things, except that her mother had done them before her in County Kilkenny whenever the first of May came around. It was for that reason also that she delved down in the wooden chest the Captain had brought off the ship and searched out the book of fairy stories to be ready, just before twilight to read the story of the Fairy Tree.

In the evening, she had read the story to the younger children, then she closed the book but did not stir immediately. There was a weight on her heart, so that Patsy, asleep in her arms, was like a feather in comparison.

"Timothy—" she said, and then let her question lie unspoken on her tongue. What shall we do, she wanted to ask, if our father never comes?

* * *

It was on the afternoon of May Day, which was Training Day in New York—a date almost as important as the Fourth of July—that Johnny found himself embarked on an errand of his own. On this day the militia met for maneuvers at the Training Grounds, each company in full dress, accompanied by its own band. Johnny had been sitting next his mother in the carriage, right across from City Hall, watching the parade, when suddenly he started up and dashed out into the street after a queer looking man with bagpipes. Mrs. Post, left most unexpectedly to drive home alone, could not make head or tail of his sudden departure.

Johnny, himself, a little later, standing irresolutely on the corner of Vesey Street before a dingy little building that housed The Weekly Tribune, was still tense with the excitement of it. In the dense crowds, he had lost track of the man with the bagpipes whom, from the moment he had caught sight of him from the carriage, he had been certain was Patrick McGilvray. The man had red hair and a look out of his eyes that Johnny had come to think of as peculiar to the McGilvrays and he had started to cross the Park with a lively carefree step for all the world like Timothy's.

Suddenly, the idea had come to Johnny to try to communicate with Patrick McGilvray by inserting an advertisement in a newspaper. It was this thought that had brought him to Vesey Street, where he now stood, looking at the entrance to the offices of The Weekly Tribune. But his hope was frustrated, since the newspaper offices seemed to be closed.

There was a man leaning in the doorway. He had on a slouchy low-crowned hat, no coat, loose dark trousers, workman's clothes but, somehow, not the look of a workman. A young man, scarcely bearded, but of massive figure and sensitive face—with full, laughing lips and eyes deep set.

A Matter of Words

"Do you work here?" Johnny asked him suddenly.

The man spoke in a drawling voice, using words as if he cared about them—"Furious work, constant work such as my employer's a slave to—that's one thing. Work when you please and when you don't, loaf at ease and invite your soul—that's another. Work, now that's a word that bears looking at. Who are the workers, who the loafers in this world?"

"I'm sure I don't know," Johnny answered with some diffidence. "I only meant, were you employed here? Because I wanted to insert an advertisement in the paper."

"Well the editor, Mr. Greeley, says I am. But what is this man that he employs? Who knows? Even I myself, I often think I know only a few hints of my real life—a few diffused faint clues of a man—as those buildings, this narrow street give a hint, a clue, a suggestion of what the city will be—the city of Manhattan."

Suddenly Johnny lost his shyness. He smiled up at the man. New York was worth talking about.

"My father says it's the 'City of the Four Winds.' He says anything can happen on this island. He's building the waterworks."

"City of the Four Winds. That's good. All the winds there are, blowing new ways of life to New York."

"Like ships and railroads and gas lights and all the new inventions!" added Johnny.

Parade of Nations

The man put his hands deep in his pockets and leaned against the door frame in the warm May sunshine. "I was thinking maybe of other things—of ideas, like liberty and democracy and all the wild hopes of all the different peoples. Ever stop to think of how many kinds of folks there are here, just in this one slice of land between two rivers? White and black, English, Dutch and German, French and Swedes and Irish and Americans, too—a few of them . . . all marching in Parade together. . . ."

The words drew Johnny back to his errand. "This advertisement now—"

The young man sighed. Was he never to be allowed to finish a sentence? He'd left his school teaching on Long Island because time always seemed to be at his heels with a school bell. It was the same in the newspaper office—his thought was always being interrupted. Now even on a holiday, this boy here—and he had seemed a promising listener—even this boy cut short a conversation to be attending to business.

"You wanted to have an advertisement printed? What kind? Come in, I reckon I can fix you up one."

He unlocked the door and led the way into the dusty office.

"It's a sort of unusual advertisement."

"Maybe you'd like to see yesterday's sheet." The man unfolded a paper. "Now here's an advertisement of a teacher 'whose knowledge of the piano and guitar is undoubted.' "

Johnny picked up the paper. "It doesn't say anything about bagpipes, does it? I'm looking for a man that has some bagpipes—at least his daughter is looking for him. She's Kathleen McGilvray."

"No bagpipes," the man answered. "Hats though—'Received by the packet Baltimore a handsome assortment of Paris millinery' or maybe this would suit you? 'New books. Just published and for sale by Moses W. Dodd at the old stand of John Taylor Brick Church Chapel. Opposite City Hall.' "

"It was along there by Dodd's shop I lost sight of Patrick McGilvray. I'm sure it was he. He had a newspaper in Ireland. So I thought if I put a notice in an American paper he might see it."

Eulogy for Patrick

At last, with the stranger's help, the advertisement was written, ending with, "Communicate with Jonathan Post, 29 Chatham Street," and Johnny laid his half dollar on the counter to pay for its insertion three times running.

"Patrick McGilvray," said the stranger, "a newspaper man that goes around playing bagpipes! He's a man after my own heart, is Patrick McGilvray. Maybe I should get some bagpipes . . . maybe they'd speak what is in me to say. Maybe it would be better than trying to get down on paper, this thing that's in me."

"Are you a writer, sir?"

"What? What's that?" The man had forgotten his listener.

"Do you write—pieces?"

"Do I look it? I was teaching on Long Island but I quit that soon's I could and came to New York. I learned to set type when I was about your age. I can most always get a job. Even when times are not as good as they might be. I'm a good printer but likely I won't stick at it long." He put his elbows on the counter and turned his look on Johnny with sudden intensity.

"What made you think I was a writer? Because if I did decide to write I would compose a wonderful and ponderous book. I'd make a poem about this City of the Four Winds, this Manhattan. Such music, such a poem. . . ." He twirled the half dollar until it clanged against the counter, then he grinned derisively and added, more to himself than to any listener, "But most likely I'll just loaf, be always just that ne'er-do-well, Walt Whitman."

This curious conversation ended as abruptly as it began. Whitman lounged across the office and Johnny followed him. But when the door was closed again and the printer assumed his old position negligently in the sun Johnny heard him say again, "That's an idea—bagpipes."

Lull After Press Day

On the day after going to press, the office of the Weekly Tribune was always a very quiet spot, an oasis in the bustle and confusion of the city. No last minute news of wars in Europe had to be rushed up from the news schooners in the harbor, no horsemen flinging themselves off their panting horses with expresses from Washington or the South, no clerks with the latest intelligence of Wall Street, or with cuts from the engravers to illustrate the commercial advertisements. The hand presses were silent, the pressmen and the ink boy usually spent the day cleaning type at a leisurely pace very different from the furious effort they put forth to pull five hundred sheets off the press an hour. Only the pen of Mr. Greeley, the editor, pushed across the paper at undiminished speed as if an empty sheet were a constant challenge to his industry.

On this particular morning he was occupied in doing a piece about the duties of editorship. It hadn't been many years since he had walked into New York in his clumsy farm boots, a newspaper sticking out of one pocket of his funny coat and ten dollars saved from a year's hard work in the other, a little man with large head and eyes that looked surprised at whatever object they rested on. He still looked surprised to find himself behind the desk of even so unflourishing a news-sheet as his Weekly Tribune and he took his responsibilities with extraordinary seriousness.

Mr. Greeley looked up, wondering whether to read the opening paragraphs of his piece to his young assistant, Mr. Whitman, lounging by the bookcase and exercising his no inconsiderable talent for doing nothing at all, when the street door opened and a man swaggered in, a complete stranger.

"The top of the morning to you!" An Irishman, Greeley thought to himself, an immigrant by his look and talk. A thousand a week the ships of Europe were pouring into the city and most of them staying here on this small island. They should go further . . . there was all America to be peopled. He made a note to mention this in next week's copy of the Tribune.

"I'd like a job of work. I could edit or write the news or set up type, whatever is needful, whatever pays enough to live in this city." The man wasn't bashful at least in listing his talents.

"I can write you pieces on the condition of Ireland would make your readers gather on street corners to be fighting for Erin, or I can give you the latest intelligence of that skirmish they call a rebellion in Canada, having myself just escaped from there—exiled the authorities called it, though the week I spent in their country was by no will of my own, having been gagged, bound and carried from the coast of Ireland to do their fighting."

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Kathleen and Timothy McGilvray, with their younger brother and sisters, had taken refuge in a shanty on the outskirts of New York, hoping for the arrival of their father, who had absent-mindedly let the boat that brought them to America sail from Ireland without him. Jonathan Post, who met Timothy in school, had persuaded his mother and Captain Zachary Humphries Jones, a retired pirate, to befriend the children. It had been with difficulty that the Captain had persuaded Mrs. Post to delay putting them into an orphan asylum until they had time to write to their father and get an answer.

Drawn by Marc Simont

In the evening, Kathleen read to the younger children the story of the Fairy Tree

Gloria Gets Her Sample

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"There's your sample, Gloria," said the chief engineer. "Do you still want us to send you one?"

Gloria was watching the crackling flames of electricity—colored red, yellow and blue by burning chemicals—as they climbed 30 feet into the air, from the spinning arms of a million-volt, three-phase arc, in the General Electric building at the New York World's Fair. She had, herself, just thrown the trip that unleashed the arc.

Last March, Gloria Rehfeld, of the Bronx, New York, wrote to General Electric Company, asking for "a little sample of electricity." For a sample, all she got then was a pair of pamphlets to paste in her scrapbook. She was still waiting for her electricity to arrive when she visited the grounds of the Fair recently, with her eighth grade class, of Bronx Public School number 115.

Admitting their defeat in providing the sample, but trying to make up for it, General Electric's lightning hurlers took Gloria to the control cage in Steinmetz Hall. There she watched while engineers built up a charge of 10,000,000 volts in the towering "clouds" of the generator, and at the crucial moment she threw the trip, unleashing the arc of artificial lightning that crashed through the air.

Then, becoming familiar with more of the pranks of electricity, Gloria, with her hand, drew the light out of an illuminated glass tube and put it right back in again, walked away from her shadow, and made a large metal bowl float in mid air simply by pressing a button!

Above: The "sample" of electricity that crashed when Gloria threw the trip. Below: "Shall we send it home to you?" asked the chief engineer.

Schoolboy Explorers

By A. J. Forrest

Among the wilds of Newfoundland, fifty English boys are roughing it. Delight in hardship, in feats of manhood, in all the rigors that beset mature explorers in unknown country is theirs.

They are explorers of the most genuine brand. No softness is allowed them. Among them are lads who serve as ornithologists (bird observers), entomologists (insect experts), cartographers (map - makers), meteorologists (clerks of the weather), and they carry their own self-made, short wave, wireless transmitting set into the interior.

The present expedition, like others before it, consists of lads between the ages of 16 and 19, and is planned to develop their powers of endurance, train them to observe scientifically, and above all, to foster their inborn love of adventure. Fortunate folk they are in having as their leader the founder of the Public Schools Exploring Society, Commander C. Murray Levick, himself an explorer of life-long experience.

Commander Levick was with Captain Scott on his last Antarctic expedition, and was once held prisoner with five companions for seven months by walls of Antarctic ice which hemmed them in on all sides. During that testing time, the six men had little but seal meat on which to live. They badly needed sugar foods, and almost every night Commander Levick dreamed he was walking down a street lined with sweet shops and confectionery stores with well-stocked, tempting windows. But always, when he tried to enter one, it was locked. Unfailingly, in his dream, he arrived in the street after closing time!

"The Admiral"

Stockily built, with a wiry constitution, and agile as a cat in his movements, Commander Levick is an ideal leader for boys to follow into the hazards of exploration. All refer to him fondly as "The Admiral."

Many adventures are, perhaps, the better for being unexpected. In 1934, when the schoolboys were exploring unknown territory bordering the Gander River in Newfoundland's interior, one lad disobeyed orders not so much willfully as out of curiosity. His orders were to stay with another boy in charge of a depôt camp. Instead, he decided to do a bit of pioneering on his own. As he climbed higher into mountainous land, fog came on, then hard rain. Suddenly the truth flashed on him. He was lost. He sheltered under a fallen tree, trying to build up a wall of birch bark round his "hidie hole" to keep out the rain. That night he slept only an hour.

He wore very light clothing, and gym shoes! The next morning on a scrap of paper he wrote: "Public Schools Exploring Society—I am lost somewhere on the Gander. I am going to march for four hours upstream, and unless I can find anything, I shall attempt to march to the sea. I think I can live for five days. Please leave food on this rock." Berries and water would, he hoped, satisfy his hunger and thirst.

A Top-Speed Trek

He put this note on a rock, built some stones over it to make a cairn, and tramped on.

Meanwhile, his absence greatly distressed his companion at the depôt camp, and three days later, after a brave and top-speed trek for help, this boy brought back a search party which systematically scoured the surrounding country, whistling at set intervals and calling in chorus the lost boy's name. But no answer came.

The lost boy, after going twenty-four hours without food, happened to spot a sudden curl of smoke. Summoning all his energies, he stumbled forward to be greeted by his own fellows, the Middle Ridge Party, who, not having been linked with the party searching for him, didn't know he was missing, and at first mistook him for a wild man!

After a good "hootch" (feed) and rest, the truant explorer showed fine courage in trekking back alone to those who were still searching for him. Their joy at finding him can be imagined, but it was tempered, of course, with reproof from The Admiral. Inwardly, however, Commander Levick admired the lad's coolness in his dilemma, and his determination to bring back the news of his own "discovery."

On each expedition there is formed a Long March Party, made up of the fittest and most resourceful boys. A real trial of hardihood ensues. Travelling at a good pace, they carry heavy kit and scientific equipment through unknown regions, exploring en route and fending for themselves entirely.

"Deliverance Hill"

Such parties have marched, on a compass bearing, 152 miles through forests in 12 days, taking the most matted vegetation and least friendly morasses in their stride—or so it seemed! When, in one instance, the Long Marchers, their sealskin boots worn to strips, struggled back to within distance of their base camp, they very aptly named the hill, overlooking this haven, "Deliverance Hill."

No fancy foods are allowed. Each boy is rationed with good sinew-sustaining diet, consisting basically of cheese and hard army biscuits. Spartan fare—yes, but in several Newfoundland districts, it may be offset by luscious wild raspberries and blueberries, though sometimes when the need is greatest there isn't an edible berry anywhere. At such times the boys thank nature even for mouthfuls of caribou moss, and leathery, tongue-twisting river mussels.

Exploration First

But always exploration counts first. "Playing at a man's game" just doesn't enter into it. By efficiently mapping the Gander River territory, the boy explorers have helped the Newfoundland Government in creating a new wild life reserve.

There is still hope of discovering traces of the Boethucks, an Indian race who roamed the land long before the white man's coming, being its original possessors. Their tribe is now extinct, but somewhere, no doubt, in the interior lie relics of its existence.

"Noofo'land," as the fisherfolk call their homeland, has been the scene of several recent annual schoolboy expeditions because it happens to lie within 5 days' sail of England, because it possesses great varieties of natural conditions ranging from swamplands to mountains, ice fields to thickly wooded forests, and because large tracts are still unexplored.

Several lads who have accompanied Commander Levick on these trips are today leading expeditions of their own. Last year ex-P. S. E. S. boys led parties to Norwegian Lapland, Sorsjon, the Cayman Islands and other zones with skill and valuable scientific results. And so it happens that this sterling sea rover, "The Admiral" is building up from Britain's youth a new race of explorers. Some day from their ranks may rise men whose names may worthily be added to those of Captain Scott, Roald Amundsen, Robert E. Peary, and other adventurers of imperishable memory.

A Busy Aristocrat

When you approach to the fastidious bee,
Go with clean hands.
She hates the smell of sweat
And will defend her sensibility,
Accustomed to the rose and mignonette.

Aristocrat, she follows courtly ways
But disdains no
Service to crown or state.
She finds the summer days
Too short when her devotion is so great.

She travels far. An amazon, she goes
On border raids,
Or if war comes to her own hive
No greatest press of cloak-and-dagger foes
Shall reach the queen, with the bee still alive.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Rover Scouts' Long Journey

Two French Rover Scouts, Guy de Larigaudie and Roger Drapier, after taking part recently in the Jamboree at Vogelenzang, Holland, completed a journey in an old, second-hand car which most people considered quite impossible. The route lay through Europe and Asia, ending in French Indo-China.

The car was a four-cylinder, 19 h. p. Ford, fitted with new and unusually heavy tires. The boys carried a few spare parts, tools, a reserve of petrol and oil, ropes, a wire hawser with a grapnel and windlass, a tent, some bedding, and cooking and other utensils. They also took £165 to serve them during the whole journey of 15,000 miles.

The way through Europe and Turkey was simple enough, but in Anatolia it began to get very bumpy.

Adventures Ahead

In Syria and Palestine things became easier again, but in Iraq the temperature rose to 120 degrees only to fall so low, a few days later, in Afghanistan, that the water in the radiator froze while they were driving. Once they reached the Khyber Pass they found the good roads of India and enjoyed a comfortable journey as far as Calcutta. Here, however, they were told that it was impossible to go further, and that all attempts to cross the mouths of the Ganges and pass the Burmese Heights in a car had proved futile.

Being good Scouts, however, they were determined not to be discouraged, and set off once more, driving on the railway track through rice fields—which necessitated taking the car off the track when a train approached—or making their way through the fields themselves, and cutting passages through the small clay walls which separated the plots.

The crossing of several hundred rivers called on all their Scout ingenuity. There were times when a narrow bamboo bridge had to be widened by placing two planks across it and two others lengthwise. At another point the car was shipped in a couple of frail canoes.

The Ganges Delta

Eventually the intrepid couple reached Chittagong, having accomplished the first crossing of the Ganges Delta in a motor car. After this the roads were no better than narrow tracks, deeply rutted and rocky. Little wonder that the car had to be constantly unloaded and reloaded, and that its consumption of petrol amounted to a quart an hour, while its progress was no more than half a mile in 12 hours.

Finally the Irrawaddy Valley came in sight with its first class main road. To reach it, however, they had to raise the car over a huge rock which blocked the track, a whole day being taken up in the process. After that they ran in comparative comfort to the shores of the Chinese Sea, arriving fit and happy, and in excellent spirits.

The journey occupied seven months.

Hungarian Schoolboys Help

It all began last September when the boys came back to their school in Debrecen after spending their holidays in various parts of the country.

During the holidays they had chanced to see something of the distress in which many families live. As soon as they met together again, they decided to do something in order to help. The boys of the eleventh grade, realizing that money was necessary in order to carry out their schemes, set to work to make a collection, and by Christmas were able to buy about an acre of land and a small house for their first protégé family, which consisted of a father who was out of work and his seven children.

This done, they started to collect more money, and by the end of the school year there were four happy families provided for by these Debrecen youngsters.

The boys have now decided to make good use of their summer holidays by building a house for a fifth family. During the past term, 27 of the 17-year-olds, accompanied by three masters who were intensely interested in their activities, went on outings into the country armed with shovels, axes, and other necessary implements in preparation for the building work. They were joined by a poor shoemaker, his wife, and their four children who, by the end of the summer, will find themselves inhabiting a house built entirely by the enterprising boys with the help and advice of their teachers.

While the construction is going on, they are living in tents with the young builders, working in the fields, growing potatoes and beans for the first time in their lives, and feeding the chickens and pig provided for them. It has been whispered, too, that since the boys want to give them everything that poor people dream of, they may soon be milking their own cow!

CAMPS

DAYCROFT
Senator Hill, Stamford, Conn.
Invites a group of parents and children to enjoy
SUMMER CLUB ACTIVITIES
Music, Painting, Sculpture, Dramatics, Crafts, Sailing, Riding, Swimming, Camping, Tutoring, etc. Also Educational Trips to the World's Fair and Silvermine Music Festival. Boarding and day pupils.
New York Office:
Telephone Whitehall 3-0390
Reasonable rates. Write for particulars.

NEW YORK HOTELS

Desirable accommodations at various prices are available at New York hotels which advertise in The Christian Science Monitor. Look for their advertisements in the columns of this paper daily. For the convenience of World's Fair visitors, information about these hotel advertisers is available at the exhibit in the Christian Science building at the Fair, also at the paper's office at 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

STOP AT HOTELS ADVERTISED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,300,000
Previous day's sales 792,990
1939 volume to date 139,597,762
1938 volume to date 171,071,103

Irregular Trend In Stock Market; Volume Is Heavy

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—A wide selling wave that knocked down leaders 1 to more than 5 points was finally stemmed in today's stock market and extreme losses were reduced or erased in many cases near the closing hour.

The mildly lower drift at the start turned into a fairly fast downward push later as war fears were accentuated and a number of impaired margin accounts were dumped. There was a quick about face mid-way of the second hour, however, and, for a brief period the ticker tape was behind floor transactions. Dealings then slowed appreciably. As the proceedings neared the finish prices were well mixed. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,300,000 shares.

Aiding the attempted upward reversal, brokers said, were unconfirmed rumors in Wall Street Polish Foreign Minister Beck was flying to Germany to try and settle the threatening impasse over Danzig. A burst of short covering, in addition to speculative buying on the belief the market may have been oversold, proved a bolstering influence.

Prominent on the turn-around were Bethlehem Steel, Youngstown Sheet, General Motors, Montgomery Ward, Goodrich, Western Union, Anaconda, Southern Pacific, and Union Pacific.

Down the greater part of the time were Eastman Kodak, Union Carbide, American Telephone, U. S. Gypsum, Douglas Aircraft, American Smelting, and Phelps Dodge.

Backward in the curb were Aluminum of America, American Gas, Lake Shore, Sherwin Williams, and Carrier Corp.

U. S. Governments and foreign loans continued to highlight the bond market today with further deep slides in prices.

Corporate ratings, barring a few exceptions, moved in the same trend. Generally prices made new lows for the week's downthrust, an expression of the market's alarm over the current crisis in Europe.

Selling in U. S. Treasury issues reached fair proportions in the stock exchange, and near the final hour the list showed several declines of a full point or more and others ranging from 1/8 to 3/4 of a point. The current drop was said by dealers to be the sharpest since the pre-Munich slump last September.

Polish Government loans gave up 2 to 3 points, but on small dealings. German Government 7s yielded about a point, but Italian issues were steadier following a steep decline yesterday.

In the corporate division losses ran from fractions to around 6 points. Rails were among the weakest.

Wheat Fluctuates Widely at Chicago; Steadies at Close

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 (AP)—After alternate waves of buying and selling had churned up excitement in the wheat pit today due to the European war scare, the market settled down and closed unchanged to slightly lower compared with yesterday's finish.

An early advance of almost 3 cents a bushel and subsequent drop of almost 5 cents was followed by a rally that kept quotations near yesterday's closing levels much of the time. The welter of rumors from abroad caused most of the confusion in the trade although indications that Canada has resumed offering wheat for sale abroad tempered bullish enthusiasm. Most traders expressed belief the day's developments resulted in little change in the international situation and they therefore preferred to await further news from abroad.

Wheat closed unchanged to 3/8 cent lower compared with yesterday, September 70-69 7/8, December 70 1/4-1/8; corn 1/2-1 1/8 lower, September 45 1/4, December 45 1/4-3/8; oats 1/2 off to 1/8 higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Prices were largely a matter of direct negotiation today as the stock exchange committee acted to fix minimum prices on gilt-edged securities. Quotations elsewhere were marked down drastically as continental news bulletins continued to pile up tension. The downward revisions checked heavy selling and turnover was negligible. The German Dawes Loan slumped more than £7 at one time. Most European and Far Eastern loans scaled lower. Trans-Atlantics broke fractions to more than 4 points. All other groups followed the general market pattern.

Paris: Active offerings hit the Bourse today but in late dealings prices received some support. Signs of panic selling were absent but many non-professional traders were forced to liquidate at a loss. Several issues were not quoted because of heavy offers and no takers. Rentes tumbled 90 to 120 centimes.

Liverpool: Cotton futures advanced 4 to 18 points on heavy buying today. Fears that American stocks of cotton in Britain, already low, might be further curtailed due to international troubles was a major bullish factor.

Early advances of around 3 cents a bushel in wheat futures were trimmed a bit later. The market closed 1 1/2 to 2 cents higher. European news dominated the trade.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	35	Abbott L (1.60a)	1	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	A'g 23
45	31 1/2	Acme Steel (2)	2	33	33	33	A'g 23
11	6 3/4	Adams Ex(.10g)	11	7	6 1/2	6 3/4	
25	19 1/2	Adam-Mill(3/4g)	2	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4	
27 1/2	19 1/4	Addressog (1.40)	1	20	20	20	+ 1/2
65 3/8	45 1/4	Air-Reduct (1a)	20	51	49 7/8	50	— 3/8
1 1/8	3/4	Air-Way El Ap	2	3/4	3/4	3/4	
10	6 3/8	AlaskaJun(.65g)	18	7	6 3/4	7	— 1/8
1 1/4	3/8	Alleghany Corp	5	3/8	3/8	3/8	
12 3/4	5	Alleg pf xw	2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	—1 1/2
14 7/8	6	Alleg pf $30 ww	27	6 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	
13 3/8	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	—1
19	8	Alleg pr pf	1	9	9	9	A'g 23
28 1/4	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	26	15	14	15	+ 3/8
11 1/2	6 3/4	Allen Ind (1/4g)	1	7 3/8	7 3/8	7 3/8	— 1/8
193	151 1/2	Al Ch & Dye (6)	9	161	159	159	—2 1/2
13 1/4	10	Allied Kid (1/2)	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	A'g 23
13 3/8	9 1/2	Allied Mills(3/4g)	3	11 3/8	11 3/8	11 3/8	— 1/4
11 3/8	6	Allied Stores	39	7 3/8	7	7 1/8	+ 1/8
71	54 1/2	Allied St pf (5)	1	71	70 1/2	70 1/2	A'g 23
48 3/4	28	Allis-Ch M (1/2g)	31	32	29 3/4	30 1/2	— 3/8
19 7/8	12 3/4	Alpha Cem (3/4g)	2	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	
2 3/8	1 1/4	Amal Leather	2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	
19	12	Amal Leath pf	1	12	12	12	A'g 21
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	58	57	57	—1 1/2
24 1/4	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	4	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 1/2	— 1/8
36 1/4	16 3/4	Am Airlines	6	28	27	28	— 3/4
17 3/4	10 3/4	Am Bk N (.20g)	7	11	10 3/8	10 3/8	
8	3 1/2	Am Bosch	5	4 1/4	4	4 1/4	
54 1/2	31 3/4	Am Br Sh (1/2g)	4	41	39	41	+2 1/4
103 1/4	83 1/4	Am Can (4)	5	94 1/2	93	94 1/2	+ 1/2
179	167 1/2	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	174	174	A'g 18
35	17 1/4	Am Car & Fdy	16	18 1/2	16 1/4	18	+ 3/4
55	30 1/4	Am Car pf	2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	A'g 23
24 1/2	13 1/2	Am Ch&C (.30g)	5	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 3/4	— 1/4
115 1/2	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	103	103	103	—1
132	109 1/2	Am Chicle (4a)	2	130	130	130	—2
83 3/4	51 1/4	Am Colortype	1	51 1/2	5	5 1/2	— 3/8
11 1/8	5 3/4	Am Com Alco	5	6	5 3/8	5 3/4	— 1/2
10 1/2	6 1/4	Am Crystal Sug	5	7 3/8	7 1/2	7 3/8	— 1/8
5 3/8	2 1/2	Am Encaus Til	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
6	4 3/4	Am European	3	5 3/8	5 3/8	5 3/8	A'g 16
3 3/8	2	Am & For Pow	14	2 1/8	2	2 1/8	
19 1/8	10	Am & F P $6 pf	7	12 1/2	11	12 1/4	— 1/2
24 3/4	12 1/4	Am & F P $7 pf	8	17 3/4	16 3/4	17	— 1/4
9 3/4	5	Am & F P 2 pf	16	6 3/8	5 1/2	6 3/8	+ 3/8
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	6	13 1/2	12 3/4	13 1/2	+1
5 1/4	2 7/8	Am Hide & Lea	20	3 3/4	3 3/8	3 1/2	— 3/8
35 1/2	25 3/8	Am H&L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	
55	41 3/4	Am Hom P (2.40)	2	50 3/8	50 1/2	50 3/8	+1 3/8
3 1/8	1 3/8	Am Ice	11	2 1/4	2 1/8	2 1/8	— 1/8
25	14 1/2	Am Ice pf	4	22	21 3/8	22	— 1/4
7 3/4	4 1/4	Am Internation'l	3	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	— 1/8
30 3/8	13 3/8	Am Locomotive	18	14	13	13 1/2	— 1/8
79 1/2	43	Am Locomot pf	4	42	41	41	—2 1/2
15 3/4	11	Am M & F (.80)	7	11 3/8	11 1/8	11 3/8	— 1/8
4 1/2	2 1/8	Am M &Metal	1	2 3/8	2 3/8	2 3/8	A'g 21
40 1/8	25 1/8	Am Metal (1/2g)	6	25 3/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	— 3/8
124 1/2	117 1/2	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3 3/8	Am Power & Lt	56	4 3/8	4	4 3/8	+ 1/8
50 1/8	32	AP&L 6pf (2 1/4k)	38	41	39 7/8	41	—1 1/2
45	28	AP&L 5pf (1 7/8k)	25	36	33 3/4	36	+ 1/2
18 3/8	9 1/2	Am Rad & St S	47	9 1/2	9	9 1/2	
22 3/4	11 7/8	Am Roll Mill	26	12 7/8	12 1/2	12 3/4	— 1/8
72 1/2	50	Am Roll Mill pf	1	58	58	58	—2
15 3/8	11 3/8	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12 1/4	12 1/8	12 1/8	— 1/8
20	10 7/8	Am Seat (1/2e)	3	11	10 1/4	10 1/4	— 1/4
53 3/8	35 1/2	Am Sm&R(1 1/2g)	23	40 1/2	39 1/8	40 3/8	— 1/8
140 1/4	129 1/2	Am S & R pf (7)	1	1383/8	1383/8	1383/8	A'g 22
69	59 1/2	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	— 1/2
41	20 1/4	Am Steel Fdrs	38	21 1/8	20 1/8	21 1/8	+ 1/8
14 1/2	8 1/4	Am Stores (1/4g)	1	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	
14 3/4	9	Am Stove (.55g)	1	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	— 1/4
22 1/2	15 1/4	Am Sug Ref	1	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	A'g 23
91 7/8	75 1/4	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	— 1/2
18 1/2	14 1/2	Am Sum T (1)	1	16 1/4	16	16	A'g 23
170 1/2	148	Am T & T (9)	48	158 1/2	155 1/2	157	—3
87 1/2	73	Am Tobacco (5)	3	78 1/4	77 3/4	78 1/4	— 3/4
89 3/4	75 1/2	Am Tob B (5)	6	79	78 1/4	78 1/4	+1 1/4
153 1/2	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	—1
8 3/8	4 1/2	Am Type Fdrs	12	4 3/8	4 1/2	4 3/8	— 1/8
14 3/8	8 1/8	Am Water Wks	112	10	8 7/8	9 3/8	+ 3/8
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	A'g 21
6 3/4	3 3/8	Am Woolen	4	3 7/8	3 3/4	3 3/4	— 1/4
43 1/2	28 3/4	Am Woolen pf	2	31	30 1/2	31	+ 1/2
7 3/4	4 1/8	Am Zinc L & S	52	4 1/8	4	4	— 1/8
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun 20
36 1/4	20 3/4	Anaconda (3/4g)	124	23 3/8	22 1/8	22 1/8	
54 7/8	35	Anaconda W&C	1	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	A'g 23
27 3/8	13 1/2	Anchor H (.30g)	15	22 1/2	21 1/2	22	— 1/2
15 3/8	8 3/4	Andes Cop (3/4g)	1	10 1/8	10 1/4	10 1/4	A'g 10
2 1/2	1 1/8	A P W Paper	2	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	— 3/8
29 1/2	21	Arch-D-M (3/4g)	4	27 1/8	27	27	
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102	102	102	A'g 23
6 1/8	3 3/4	Armour Ill	35	3 7/8	3 3/8	3 3/8	— 1/8
52	33 3/4	Armour Ill pr pf	1	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	—1 1/2
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	Mr 31
58	33 1/2	Arm Cork (3/4g)	16	39 1/2	38 7/8	39	— 1/4
13	9	Arnold C (1/2g)	1	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	— 1/2
10 3/8	5 3/8	Artloom Corp	5	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/2	— 1/4
10 3/8	5 3/8	Assd Dry Goods	10	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/2	
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	A'g 23
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	A'g 9
38	30	Associates in (2)	1	36	36	36	A'g 23
42 7/8	23	Atch T & S F	47	23 1/2	21 1/2	23 1/4	
71	51 1/2	AT&SF pf(3 1/2g)	1	52	52	52	+ 1/2
30 1/4	15	Atl Coast Line	15	15 3/4	15	15 1/2	— 1/8
10 1/2	5 3/4	Atl G&W Indies	3	6	5 3/4	5 3/4	A'g 23
18	10	Atl G&W ln pf	3	10	9 1/2	10	— 1/2
23 1/2	18 1/2	Atl Refining (1)	11	18 7/8	18 1/2	18 1/2	— 3/8
110 1/2	104 1/4	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	106 3/4	106 3/4	106 3/4	A'g 16
9 3/8	7	Atlas Corp (1/4g)	65	8 1/2	8 3/8	8 1/2	
48 3/4	43 3/8	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47	47	47	A'g 23
66 3/4	50	Atlas Pow (1/2g)	1	50	50	50	A'g 23
6 1/2	4 1/8	Atlas Tack	2	5	5	5	— 1/2
4 5/8	1 1/2	Auburn Auto	1	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	— 1/8
3 3/8	2	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	A'g 22
8 7/8	3 1/2	Aviation Corp	145	3 5/8	3 1/8	3 3/8	+ 1/8
17 3/8	9 1/4	Bald Loco ct	44	10	9 1/8	9 7/8	+ 1/8
8 3/4	4	Balt & Ohio	37	4	3 7/8	3 7/8	— 1/8
10 3/8	5	Balt & Ohio pf	9	5	5	5	— 1/8
30 1/2	19	Bang & Ar (2 1/2)	3	21 1/2	21 3/8	21 1/2	—1
21 1/2	10 7/8	Barber Asphalt	14	10 1/8	10 1/4	10 3/4	— 1/4
13	6	Barker Bros	1	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	A'g 23
19 1/2	11 1/2	Barnsdall Oil (1)	28	11 7/8	11 3/8	11 3/4	+ 1/8
25 1/2	15 1/4	Bayuk Cig (3/4)	20	20 3/4	19 7/8	20 3/4	— 1/4
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	5	22 3/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	—1 1/4
105	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 4
128 1/2	113 1/2	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	122	122	122	—1
9 1/2	7 1/4	Belding-He (.70)	7	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	— 1/2
78 3/8	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	A'g 23
29 3/4	16 3/8	Bendix Av (1/2g)	78	22	20 1/8	22	+ 3/8
21 7/8	17 3/4	Ben Ind C (.90g)	19	20	19 1/2	19 1/2	— 1/2
55 3/4	48 1/2	Ben IndLpf(2 1/2)	1	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	A'g 21
37 1/2	38	Best & Co(1.80a)	3	38 1/4	38	38	— 1/4
80	50 1/4	Beth Steel (1/2g)	141	54 3/8	51 7/8	54 3/4	+1 3/4
18	15 1/2	Beth S 5% pf (1)	16	16 7/8	16 1/2	16 1/2	—1
115	99 1/4	Beth S 7% pf (7)	6	111 3/4	110 1/2	110 1/2	—2
27	15 7/8	Bigelow-Sanf	4	19	19	19	—2
22 1/8	14	Black & Deck(1)	3	15 3/4	15 3/4	15 3/4	— 1/8
17 3/4	8 1/2	Blaw-Knox	15	9 1/4	9	9 1/8	— 1/4
34 3/4	17 1/8	Boeing Airplane	30	17 5/8	16 3/4	17 1/2	+ 1/4
28 1/2	16 1/4	BonnA&B (1/2g)	1	19	18 1/4	18 1/4	A'g 23
22	12 1/2	Bond Strs (.80)	1	18	18	18	—2
22	16 1/2	Borden Co(.90g)	28	20 1/4	19 1/8	19 7/8	+ 1/4
32	18 3/4	Borg-War (1/2g)	25	21 1/2	19 7/8	21 1/2	+ 3/8
2 3/4	1 1/2	Boston & Maine	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	— 1/8
29 1/8	19 1/2	Bower Roll B (2)	2	26 1/2	26	26	—1
7 3/4	5 1/2	Brew Cp A(.60g)	10	6 1/4	6 1/8	6 1/4	— 1/4
15 7/8	8 1/4	Bridgeport Br	32	8 5/8	7 3/4	8 3/8	+ 1/8
31 7/8	16 1/4	Briggs Mfg (1/2g)	42	19	17 7/8	18 1/8	— 1/8
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	A'g 23
53	41 3/4	Bristol M (2.40)	8	49	48 1/4	48 1/4	—1
2	1 1/8	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	— 1/8
13 3/8	5 1/2	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	3	9 1/4	9	9	— 3/4
14 1/8	7 3/8	Bkly-Man Tr	30	10	8 7/8	9 3/8	— 3/8
48 1/2	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	10	40	37 1/2	38 1/2	—1 3/4
30 1/2	13 3/8	Bkly Un G (1/4g)	1	24	22 1/2	23 1/2	+ 3/4
36	31 1/8	Brown Sh (1 1/2g)	1	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	A'g 10
19 3/8	9 5/8	Bruns-Bal(1 1/4g)	20	17	15 1/4	16 3/8	— 3/8
13 1/8	7	Bucyrus-Erie	15	7 3/8	7 1/8	7 3/8	— 1/8
8	4	Budd Mfg	45	4 1/4	4	4 1/8	— 1/8
5 3/8	3	Budd Wheel	25	3 1/2	3 3/8	3 3/8	— 1/4
30	16	Bullard Co	1	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	— 3/8
34 1/4	21 1/2	Bulova Watc (2)	5	25 1/8	25	25 1/8	+ 1/8
19 3/4	11 1/2	Burling Mills (1)	18	15 3/4	14 3/8	15 3/4	+ 1/4
18 3/4	11	Burr Add (.30g)	4	12	11 1/4	12	+ 1/2
2 3/8	1	Bush Terminal	5	1 1/8	1	1	— 1/8
9 1/8	5 7/8	Butler Br (.15g)	13	6 1/8	5 7/8	6	
23 3/4	18 7/8	But Bros pf(1 1/2k)	1	20 3/8	20 1/2	20 1/2	A'g 23
4 1/4	2 1/2	ButteCop&Zinc	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	— 1/8
13 1/4	7	Byers (AM) Co	17	9 3/8	8 5/8	9 3/8	+ 1/8
17 7/8	11 1/2	Byron Jack (1)	1	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	— 3/4
20 3/8	13 1/4	Calif Packing	8	15 3/4	15 3/8	15 1/2	— 1/4
53	48 1/2	Calif p pf (2 1/2)	1	52 3/4	52 3/8	52 3/8	A'g 2
2 1/8	5/8	Callahan Z-Lead	1	7/8	7/8	7/8	— 1/8
8 3/8	5	Calumet & Hec	34	5 1/8	4 7/8	4 7/8	— 1/4
17 3/4	9 1/2	Campbell Wyant	8	9 7/8	9 3/4	9 7/8	
20 3/8	12	Can Dry (1/2g)	46	16 3/4	15	16 1/4	+ 1/8
6 1/4	3 1/2	Canad Pacific	29	3 1/2	3 3/8	3 3/8	— 1/8
34 1/2	29 3/4	Cannon Mills (1)	1	30	30	30	— 1/4
7 3/8	4 1/2	Capital Ad A	3	6	6	6	A'g 23
20 1/2	13 3/8	Carpent St(.55g)	1	14 3/4	14 3/4	14 3/4	A'g 21
3 3/8	2 3/8	Car & Gen(.10g)	2	2 5/8	2 5/8	2 5/8	— 1/8
94 1/2	64 1/4	Case(J I)Co (5e)	12	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	— 3/4
85 1/2	58 1/2	Caterpil Trac(2)	99	60	40	40	+ 1/4
107	100 3/8	Caterpil 1 pf (5)	1	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	A'g 23
29 1/8	13 3/4	Celanese Corp	56	22	20	21 3/8	+ 3/8
19 1/4	8 3/4	Celotex Corp	62	9	7 7/8	8 3/4	— 1/4
22 1/2	18	Cent Aguir (1 1/2g)	19	20 5/8	19 3/8	20 3/8	+1 3/8
5 1/4	2 3/8	Cent Foundry	16	3	2 5/8	3	+ 1/4
9 1/2	3 3/4	Cent RR NJ	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	A'g 16
5 1/2	3 1/2	Cent Violeta Sug	41	4	4	4	— 3/8
5 1/2	3 1/2	Century Rib M	1	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	A'g 23
52 7/8	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	5	33 1/2	32 3/8	33	
13	5 3/4	Cert-teed Prod	16	5 3/4	5 1/8	5 1/2	— 1/4
30	17 1/4	Champ Pap & F	1	17 1/4	17	17	— 1/4
11	6 3/8	Checker Cab	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	— 3/4
40 1/2	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	25	32	30	31 3/8	+ 3/8
95 1/2	86	Ches &O pf (4)	1	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	— 1/2
25 1/2	17 1/4	Ches Corp(1.20g)	6	20	19	20	—1
3	1 1/8	Erie 2 pf	2	1 1/8	1	1	— 1/8
3 1/8	1 1/4	Chi & N West	1	3/8	3/8	3/8	
3 1/2	1 1/4	Chi & N West pf	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	A'g 18
3/8	1/4	Chi Great West	2	1/4	1/4	1/4	A'g 21
3 1/8	1 3/8	Chi Great W pf	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	— 1/8
13 1/2	9 1/2	Chi MailOr(3/4g)	3	10 1/8	10	10	— 1/8
1/2	1/4	Chi M St P&P	4	1/4	1/4	1/4	— 1/8
1 1/8	1/2	Chi M S P&P pf	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	
20 1/4	10	Chi Pneu Tool	9	11	10 1/8	11	
38 1/8	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	30 3/8	30 1/2	30 3/8	—4 1/8
48 1/8	44 1/2	C P T pr pf(2 1/2)	2	44	44	44	A'g 21
3/4	1/4	Chi Rock Is & P	2	1/4	1/4	1/4	A'g 17
1 1/2	1/2	C R I & P 6%pf	2	1/2	1/2	1/2	A'g 16
1 1/8	1/2	C R I & P 7% pf	2	1/2	1/2	1/2	A'g 23
9 3/8	7 1/2	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8	7 3/4	8	
14 3/8	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	A'g 22
13 1/8	5 3/8	Childs Co	10	5 3/4	5 1/2	5 3/4	
85 1/4	53 7/8	Chrysl Cp (4g)	355	75	71 3/8	74 1/2	+ 1/8
14 7/8	9	City I & F (.90g)	5	11 3/8	11 1/4	11 3/8	— 3/8
4 1/4	2 1/4	City Stores	6	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	— 1/4
26	15	Clark Eq (3/4g)	5	19 1/8	18 1/4	19	—1
30 7/8	20 1/8	Clev Graph B(1)	4	24 1/8	24	24 1/8	— 1/4
60 1/8	34 3/8	ClimaxMol(1.20)	8	36	35 1/4	35 1/4	—1 1/2
35 1/8	21 1/4	CluettPeab(1/2g)	24	29 3/8	27 1/2	29	— 1/8
133	114	Coca-Cola (2g)	2	121	120	120	—2 1/4
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60	60	60	A'g 16
17 1/4	11 1/2	Colgate-P (1/2)	20	14 1/2	13 3/8	14 1/8	+ 1/8
107	101 7/8	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	A'g 22
36 1/4	20 1/4	Collins & A (3/4g)	8	26	25 1/4	25 3/4	— 1/2
23 3/4	11 1/2	Col Fuel & Iron	13	12	11 1/2	12	— 1/4
24 7/8	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	6	21	20 3/4	20 7/8	— 1/4
24 3/4	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	4	20 7/8	20 1/2	20 1/2	— 3/8
9	5 1/4	Col Gas & El	172	6 3/8	5 3/4	6 3/8	+ 1/4
91	74 1/2	Col G&E pfA(6)	1	85	85	85	—1 1/2
15 3/8	7	C Pic vtc(2 1/2%f)	14	7 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4	+ 1/8
30 1/2	22	Col Pic pf (2 3/4)	1	22	22	22	A'g 23
94	73	Col Carb (4)	2	87	87	87	—1 1/2
57	38 3/4	Comi Credit (4)	18	42 1/2	41	42 1/2	— 1/2
109 3/8	105 1/2	Comi Cr pf (4 1/4)	1	109	109	109	— 1/2
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	15	47 1/2	46	47 1/2	+1
110 1/2	106	Comi Tcv pf(4 1/4)	1	106	106	106	—1
13 3/4	9	Comi Solvents	29	9 1/4	8 3/8	9 1/4	+ 1/8
2 1/8	1 1/8	Com'th & South	53	1 3/8	1 1/4	1 3/8	— 1/8
72 1/2	45 3/4	Com & Sou pf(3)	16	67	64 1/2	67	+1 1/2
31 3/8	25 5/8	Com Ed (1.20g)	47	28 7/8	28 1/4	28 7/8	+ 1/8
8 3/8	5	Conde Nast	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	A'g 23
30 3/8	19	Con-Nairn (3/4g)	6	22 3/4	22	22 1/2	
7	5 1/2	Congress Cigar	1	5 3/8	5 3/8	5 3/8	A'

Commerce and Finance

Uneven Trend Followed by N. Y. Stocks; London Securities Drop

Business and Industry

Auto Retail Sales Up About 44 P. C. In Last 7 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — An unexpected increase in sales in July brought the seven month's total of United States motor vehicle retail sales to 1,966,767, a gain of almost 44 per cent over the corresponding period last year, the Automobile Manufacturers Association reports. Included were 1,649,456 passenger cars and 317,311 trucks. Cars were about 47 per cent in advance of last year and trucks 30 per cent ahead.

The July total of 280,260 retail sales was 47 per cent over July, 1938. Good demand brought a distribution of 229,220 passenger cars, or 49 per cent more than in July last year. Truck sales of 51,040 units were reported, representing an advance of 39 per cent.

The seasonal decline from June to July was seven per cent, same as that from May to June, whereas in some years a rapid tapering off of sales has been experienced at this point in the summer.

July also represented the ninth consecutive month during which both car and truck sales have been ahead of the corresponding month of the previous year. Passenger cars were further ahead of last year than in any month except June, while trucks made a better comparative showing last month than in any period since the start of the present climb.

World automobile registrations, as of January 1, 1939, totaled 43,819,929 units, representing an advance to a new total for the sixth consecutive year. The gain over the previous year was 741,299 units, or 1.7 per cent, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce. Sixty-eight per cent of all the motor vehicles in use are registered in the United States, but last year's advance was in other countries, which gained 13 per cent in passenger cars and six per cent in trucks.

Manganese Company Stocks Reported At 125,000 Tons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Deeming recent passage of Federal legislation to establish strategic raw material reserves the "most important development of the past year," Langbourne M. Williams Jr., President of the Cuban-American Manganese Corp., stated in the annual report that the company has in storage approximately 125,000 tons of manganese, reserves of which are expected to be created under the terms of this legislation.

Current inventory of the corporation, which is a subsidiary of the Freeport Sulphur Company, includes approximately 100,000 tons of high grade ore suitable for the manufacture of ferromanganese, he said, and 25,000 tons of low grade manganese to care for the needs of the customers for this product.

"With this inventory ready for immediate shipment," Mr. Williams said, Cuban-American "is in a position to demonstrate its value as a near-by available source of manganese for the American steel industry and thus is a bulwark in terms of national defense.

"While the terms for the administration of the new legislation have not been made public," the report continued, "the probable purchase of manganese by the United States in the near future should have a favorable effect upon the market for manganese."

The Cuban-American consolidated income statement, reported previously, showed a net loss for the year 1938 of $22,059. This compares with net earnings of $302,501 during the preceding year.

"The continued relatively low rate of American steel production, together with the large manganese inventories currently carried by the steel industry, is still adversely affecting the market for manganese," Mr. Williams stated, but the report pointed out that, although steel production as of July 1 stood at but 54.5 per cent of capacity, the industry during the first six months of 1939 showed a 72 per cent increase over production during the corresponding period of 1938.

Illinois Central Net Lower

CHICAGO (AP)—The Illinois Central system reported net railway operating income for July totaled $1,012,802, a decrease of $331,003, compared with the like month a year ago. Net for the seven months ended July 31 was $6,841,673, a decrease of $104,053, compared with the corresponding 1938 period.

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS
Prospectus on request
The Keystone Corporation of Boston
50 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE
LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE
AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Canadian Exports Up Sharply in July

By the Canadian Press

Value of Canada's domestic exports in July was $90,797,055 compared with $66,915,722 in July last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Exports to the Brtish Empire amounted to $39,553,013 compared with $35,475,659 and to the United States $41,896,127 against $21,645,505.

Corporations Pay $175,898,000 For 1937 Profit Taxes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury disclosed that corporations had paid $175,898,000 in undistributed profits taxes on their 1937 operations, the last year in which the original rates of the controversial levy were in effect.

On 1936 business, the first year of the tax, the yield was $144,972,000. For 1938 and 1939, Congress cut the original 7 to 27 per cent undistributed profits rates to 2½ per cent, and the last session abolished the tax altogether beginning with 1940.

The figures were contained in a tabulation of corporation income tax returns for 1937. The report showed that of the 1937 undistributed profits tax, $95,814,000 was paid by manufacturing corporations, $29,176,000 by trade corporations, $25,144,000 by financial corporations, $10,411,000 by transportation and other public utility corporations, $6,194,000 by hotel, professional and other service corporations, and $5,378,000 by mining corporations.

Although the business decline of the last quarter of 1937 cut into profits of that year, the report showed that the $141,967,201,000 gross income of the 477,839 reporting corporations was the largest since 1929. After subtracting expenses, deficits and tax deductions of some corporations, the group had a net income of $9,634,849,000, on which they paid $1,276,184,000 of taxes, income, excess profits and undistributed profits.

The tax figure also was the largest since 1929. Incomplete figures for 1938, however, showed a slight decline.

Gen'l Merchandise Sales 6.2 P. C. Over 1938, Report Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Expenditures of the American public in department stores, mail order organizations, general and variety chain stores in July amounted to $322,600,000, an increase of 6.2 per cent, compared with $303,600,000 spent in July a year ago, according to A. W. Zelomek, economist of the International Statistical Bureau, Inc., and the Fairchild Publications.

This total is the highest with the exception of July, 1936 and July, 1937 since 1931. The total spent in the same outlets for the first seven months was $2,660,500,000, an increase of 5.8 per cent over the total of $2,514,600,000 spent in 1938. The greatest increase was recorded by mail order organizations, which have been in the vanguard as far as retail volume is concerned.

After allowing for seasonal changes, the index in July is the highest since October, 1937. It marks the second consecutive monthly increase. Deflating the retail dollar volume by prices shows that the gain in units moved is about the same as the gain in dollar sales. Moreover, the better showing of the lower-priced outlets has also operated to increase total unit distribution.

Mr. Zelomek pointed out that the American public spent $18,100,000,000 in all retail outlets for the first six months of 1939, as compared with $17,200,000,000 spent for the corresponding period a year ago, an increase of 5 per cent. The greatest increase was recorded in the automotive group, with the gain on the part of motor vehicle dealers estimated at 27.2 per cent. The next greatest gain was recorded in lumber, hardware, and building material outlets, an increase of 11.7 per cent. While the total of all retail outlets showed an increase of 5 per cent, nominal declines were recorded by filling stations, women's ready-to-wear and specialty stores, restaurants, and country and farm supply outlets.

Canada Exports $69,209 War Munitions in July

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Value of Canada's July exports of arms, ammunition, and implements or munitions of war totaled $69,209, the National Revenue Department reported. These were shipped under 18 permits issued by the department.

Principal shipments were high explosives, totaling $33,600 exported to the United Kingdom and aircraft parts valued at $30,315 which went to Mexico and the United Kingdom.

The balance of the July output consisted of propellant powders valued at $2,509 to Newfoundland, aircraft engines amounting to $2,000 to the United States, and small arms ammunition at $704 to the United Kingdom and Newfoundland.

To the United States went rifles valued at $35 while revolvers and ammunition worth $45 were shipped to the United States, and to St. Pierre Miquelon.

Hopkins to Urge Private Money Into Low-Cost Housing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—Secretary Harry Hopkins has set his new coterie of Commerce Department expects to work on a plan to induce private capital to invest in low-cost housing.

The basic idea on which the group statred work was to figure out means of modifying building code requirements or complying with them economically, and suggesting materials and methods which would give the most for the money. The private construction is intended to supplement public enterprises financed by the United States Housing Authority.

The project was the first assignment of the Commerce Department's division of industrial economics, whose creation was announced Aug. 23. Richard V. Gilbert, former Public Finance expert of Harvard University, is director of the division. He and Undersecretary Edward J. Noble assigned Robert L. Davison, James Hughes and Robinson Newcomb to the housing study.

Actual details will not be worked out until these three consult an advisory committee of six prominent business men to be named soon. Some working ideas to serve as a basis for discussion were laid down at a meeting, however.

These essentials include:

1. The work must be done and financed strictly by private business and capital, with the government only advising and encouraging.

2. Homes or apartments should be designed to rent to persons with incomes ranging from $1,200 to $2,000 a year. No sale properties are planned, at least for the present.

3. Building costs should be reduced by using scientifically selected materials, put together to provide adequate strength and efficiency without costing as much as traditional methods.

The National Bureau of Standards, which has been making tests for two years to determine how costs can be reduced within safe limits, is expected to be the backbone of the new campaign.

Danish Co-operatives Play a Large Part In National Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—The extent and influence of co-operative interests in the various branches of Danish national economy have been brought out in a survey by the Central Co-operative Committee, published here recently.

In the various branches of agriculture, chief source of Denmark's national wealth, it was computed that co-operative agencies handle 90 per cent of the national output of butter, 50 per cent of that sold abroad, 91 per cent of the milk delivered by farmers to dairies, and 50 per cent of that to retailers, 85 per cent of the annual production of cheese, 25 per cent of the egg exports, between 45 and 50 per cent of the cattle fodder passing through the market, one-sixth of the total quantity of grain marketed, and 40 per cent of the artificial fertilizer.

Nat'l Bank Assets, Deposits at Peak

WASHINGTON (AP) — Preston Delano, comptroller of the currency, announced total assets and deposits of national banks on June 30 were higher than on any previous call date in the history of the national banking system.

Assets of the 5,209 active banks were $33,180,578,000, an increase of $2,803,018,000 over the total reported by 5,248 active banks on June 30, 1938. Deposits totaled $29,469,469,000, exceeding by $2,653,575,000 the amount reported June 30, 1938.

Storm of Buying and Selling Hits the Chicago Wheat Pit

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—London market opened lower today with jobbers marking prices down sharply or reluctant to quote. At 2 o'clock London time, prices of most American securities were fractionally below New York's Wednesday closing except in International Nickel.

New York opened nearly unchanged, but heavy selling started promptly and on a very rapid turnover totaled 410,000 shares in the first hour. Stocks declined about three points on the Dow-Jones Averages continuing the Wednesday last hour sell-off and taking the average below 130.

After losing 1 to more than 5 points today the market abruptly turned around about mid-way of the second hour and reduced or cancelled setbacks in many cases.

Conflicting rumors on the European situation stirred up a storm of buying and selling in the Chicago wheat pit today that kept prices gyrating rapidly over a wide range.

Wheat sold off in Winnipeg about three cents and Chicago about two cents and a rumor circulatetd that Mr. Joseph Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, had been "invited" to Berlin. Selling then dried up promptly and prices rose from 71⅜ to 75.

Foreign market was correspondingly weak and United States Treasury 2¾s of 1965-60 dropped six thirty seconds. Belgium and other European obligations were about a point off.

War risk insurance rates have now been raised in New York to correspond with London's Wednesday increase.

Market Declines

Share markets here this week have been concerned almost solely with the European crisis. Unlike London, which has gone down now at an accelerating rate every trading day since August 16 and every trading day but one in the last three weeks. New York security markets have shown their customary volatility and have backed and filled in the descending process.

Last week they had a brief run-up which looked like either a market-rigging by the usual mythical "they" for the purpose of unloading the Mendelssohn collateral or a temporary forgetfulness of the European bad news for the American business good news. And again this week the market went up on Tuesday on the assumption that the Russo-German non-aggression pact would mean the Allies would knuckle down to another Munich appeasement.

But outside these minor interruptions to the trend the market here has continued downward steadily since the end of July, which is to say, for the same period that London has been headed downward, and for the same reason. Both in Britain and in the United States business has been providing the material for market optimism; but both the City and the Street have had their attention elsewhere.

Yesteday's market here was no exception; and in fact yesterday, for the first time, the whole pattern of Wall Street markets—security and commodity — was sharply and clear-cut an eve-of-war market. Not since Munich have New York markets so uniformly said one thing.

The opening yesterday was quiet and indecisive. The commodity markets drifted, and volume in the stock market was slight as traders apparently repented a bit of their Tuesday feeling that the Allies might weaken. Securities dropped slowly.

Then the commodity markets began to give the traditional war responses. Wheat, world sugar, and even cocoa—a definite war baby—rose. Early in the afternoon the long-feared announcement was made of a sharp increase in marine war risk insurance.

Decline Is Sharp

At 2:07 daylight and market time on Wednesday, Dow-Jones flashed on the broad tape the words "London—Police tonight circulated a notice throughout London ordering every building to be ready tonight and nightly hereafter to blackout or extinguish all lights on an instant's notice."

That was too much for the stock market. Prices broke. Between two and three o'clock they dropped almost two points on the Dow-Jones averages; and volume, which had been only 340,000 in the first four hours of trading, was 450,000 in the last hour alone.

Meantime Winnipeg wheat rose "the limit"—five cents—and "world sugar," the No. 4 contract on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, moved up sharply; while cocoa, which has been declining steadily in recent weeks to new six-year lows, rallied sharply.

These three are "war essentials," and commodity traders set about appraising their present position in the light of war prospects.

Commodity-wise the world is in a peculiar position. There is an almost unprecedented flush supply of life essentials. The world wheat crop of around 4,000,000,000 bushels this year is, next to last year, a record. With the carry-over available supply is practically an all-time high. Exporting countries are ready to push 950,000,000 bushels onto an importing market that will take only 550,000,000 bushels.

Fair European Crop

Central Europe has a satisfactory crop. Germany's crop is average; that of the Danubian countries slightly above; that of Russia unknown, but Soviet Russia is no longer the granary that was Czarist Russia; either the people live better or Stalin is wrong but in any case the export surplus is today trifling.

World prices for raw materials are hardening. A war would divert manpower from wheat-growing, and cause the Continental countries to lower their extraordinarily high tariffs on wheat. The world sugar market price would rise, casu belli, because the beet sugar countries like Germany and Czechoslovakia would be shut out, as they were in 1914-1918. Cocoa is a knapsack staple. Nickel goes into armor plate, and platinum, controlled by International Nickel, is a war essential.

Because this Administration has walled American commodity prices about, they cannot promptly benefit from rising world prices. Winnipeg wheat was up 5 cents while Chicago rose only 3¼. World sugar futures rose sharply on the local exchange (where Contract No. 4 has no war clause such as emasculates the London sugar future) but domestic figures were sluggish. Copper here is strong because it is on an export basis; the world supply has become so tight that a few weeks ago France bought 29,000 tons in this market, while Germany has been a persistent bullish influence in the scrap copper market.

Gold is being dehoarded in London for dollars. An obscure clause in the Act of 1928 which "shortsightedly" put sterling back at $4.86½ with Federal Reserve assistance, gave the Government power to commandeer private hoards and hoarders seem to have suddenly remembered it. So they are selling gold and the Fund is buying; they are buying dollars, and the Fund is selling, getting the dollars by selling gold to the U. S. Treasury, and the flow of gold hither is swelling again.

Crude Oil Imports Up Sharply in 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported an increase of nearly 15 per cent in imports of crude petroleum and principal refined oils in the first six months of 1939.

The imports totaled about 30,097,000 barrels. Larger purchases of foreign crude petroleum were the main factor in the gain in imports of petroleum and products.

Imports of crude petroleum increased to 16,288,000 barrels, a gain of 3,844,000.

Entries for immediate consumption went up 2,418,000 barrels because of heavier shipments from Venezuela and Colombia.

Gasoline imports were negligible aside from 313,000 barrels from Mexico into bond at New Orleans.

Sharp Rise in Operations for Motion Picture Trade Seen for Last of 1939

Although theater attendance and box office receipts are expected to hold at levels only slightly in excess of last year, greatly improved operations for the motion picture industry are forecast for the final half of 1939 in Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

Reduced amortization charges on films released in the latter part of the 1938-39 season will help make this showing possible—even should theater attendance show no gain at all from the present level.

Disturbing Factors

"Contrasting with this fairly satisfactory outlook a combination of political factors is disturbing," continues the forecast. "In addition to the Department of Justice's New York anti-trust suit there is the Neely 'block-booking' bill, passed by the Senate in July, 1939, but still to be approved by the House of Representatives when Congress again convenes.

"Moreover, National Labor Relations Board hearings on wages, strikes, and union activities are threatened. At this juncture it is difficult to forecast the ultimate outcome of current and pending litigation. It appears logical, however, that should the motion picture producers be forced to eliminate their theater investments from their corporate setups, common shareholders would receive their pro rata equity in both producing and exhibiting divisions, through distribution of stock.

"As for 'block-booking,' arguments pro and con seem to be pretty well in balance. Whether its elimination ultimately would prove beneficial to the industry is anybody's guess. Increased competition and higher production costs would be a natural consequence.

Rise in Expenses

"Current estimates are that total expenses for the motion picture industry's 1939-40 products will be $176,000,000, or more than 20 per cent higher than those incurred during the 1938-39 season. Under present production plans only a 4 per cent increase in total feature and western releases is outlined at most, but more "A" and less "B" quality films are promised.

"Reflecting the unsettled European situation, the rise in quota systems and other restrictive measures, exports of domestic films are not expected to register anything better than moderate gains during the coming months. As Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico are among five leading foreign markets for this country's films, taking twice as many as the United Kingdom and France combined during the first six months of 1939, the situation is far from disheartening. The export market bears close watching, however, especially in regard to competition from other film-producing countries.

Celanese Asserts 68 P. C. Of Stock Owned in U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Celanese Corporation of American asserted that more than 60 per cent of its stock is owned in the United States.

The statement was made in answer to a letter sent last week by the Cumberland, Md., local of the United Textile Workers Union to Lord Lothian, newly appointed British Ambassador, claiming the company is "owned and controlled in large part by British residents who receive the produce of American workers' toil."

The company's statement showed that 88 per cent of its common stockholders, owning 68 per cent of that class of stock, live in the United States; that 86 per cent of prior preferred stockholders, owning 65 per cent of that stock, are in the United States; and that 76 per cent of the participating preferred stockholders, owning 63 per cent of that stock, are in the United States.

The company's Cumberland plant has been closed because of labor difficulties.

Bank of England Rediscount Rate Raised to 4 P. C.

LONDON, Aug 24 (AP)—The Bank of England's rediscount rate was raised from 2 to 4 per cent today amidst growing European tension.

This far-reaching step marked the first change since June 30, 1932, when the bank rate was lowered from 2½ per cent to 2 per cent.

Today's change was announced while the London Stock Exchange Committee met with its chairman, Robert Pearson, to arrange the fixing of minimum prices for trading in gilt-edge securities.

The committee decided that the situation warranted the fixing of minimum levels. Trading was virtually at a standstill.

Broadly speaking, the minimum prices fixed were last night's closing prices.

The 3½ per cent war loan, "weather vane" of government stocks was fixed at 88½ up ¼ on the overnight close.

Heavy declines were shown by German bonds, a 5 per cent issue losing 5½ points. Far Eastern bonds were weaker.

The doubling of the bank's rediscount rate from 4 per cent compared with 10 per cent which prevailed in 1914 from August 1 to 6. When Britain went off the gold standard in September, 1931, the rate reached 6 per cent.

The immediate effect of the rate boost was to restrict commercial credits and thus make more capital available to the government for emergency purposes.

Another objective was to make it more profitable for foreign investors to keep their balances here rather than withdraw them with consequent losses of gold by Britain. The British gold stocks have been used vigorosuly by the Government stabilization fund to keep the value of the pound around 4.68⅛ in its relation to the United States dollar.

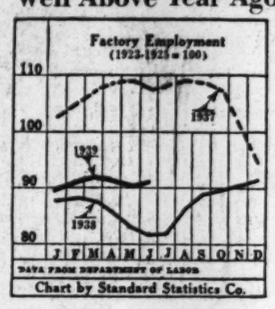
A committee of three was appointed by the Rubber Exchange to close that market for seven days in the event of an emergency.

Gold to the value of about £534,000 (currently nearly $2,500,000) was disposed of in the bullion market, but this was considered relatively small and more a reflection of concern that in the event of war gold might be sequestered and therefore not so greatly desirable for hoarding.

K. C. Southern Plans Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Kansas City Southern Railway Company asked the Interstate Commerce Commisison for permission to issue $2,565,000 of 10-year 3 per cent secured notes in connection with its acquisition of control of the Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Company.

Factory Employment Well Above Year Ago



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Factory employment, now running just over 90 per cent of the 1923-1925 average is some 10 per cent above the 1938 level but more than 15 per cent under that of 1937. Comparisons with 1937 will be more favorable in coming months as the outlook is for comparative stability and the trend in 1937 was sharply downward in the latter months of the year.

Insurance Firms Paid $173,832,830 In Endowments in '38

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The life insurance companies of America in 1938 paid out a total of $173,832,830 to living policyholders on endowment policies which matured in that year, according to a compilation by the Annual Message of Life Insurance Committee.

"These payments marked, for the holders of the 480,806 endowment policies who received them, the successful completion of savings-insurance programs started ten, twenty or more years ago," Joseph C. Behan, Chairman of the Committee, said, in announcing the figures. "During the entire period it took these policyholders to reach their objective, their families were protected by insurance in the full amount that they had set as their savings goal."

Of the payments on matured endowment policies in 1938, $130,938,276 went to holders of 116,656 ordinary life insurance policies, $42,851,402 to holders of 364,122 industrial policies and $43,152 to holders of 28 group insurance certificates.

Southern Pacific Reports Gain in Operating Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Southern Pacific Co., among the first of major carriers to report for July, placed net operating income (before fixed charges and other income) at $2,353,864, compared with $1,623,394 in July last year. Gross income for the month rose to $18,394,418 from $17,048,098 a year ago.

Industrial Stock Insurance Firms' Earnings Shown

WASHINGTON (AP) — The National Economic Committee heard testimony that 44 stock companies in the industrial insurance field had earned $140,000,000 in stock dividends, cash and surplus on an original investment of approximately $6,000,000.

W. S. B. Lacy, financial consultant of the Securities and Exchange Commission, told the committee that most of these profits had gone to a relatively small number of stockholders.

Mr. Lacy testified that, in a majority of cases, five persons controlled more than 60 per cent of the stocks of the company involved and drew large salaries in addition to their dividends.

Donald H. Davenport, economic advisor for the Securities and Exchange Commission, presented tables showing that the Prudential Insurance Company of America was the largest writer of industrial insurance, with $7,574,000,000 in force—36.78 per cent of the total in effect in the country. He said Metropolitan Life was second with $7,512,000,000, or 36.38 per cent, and John Hancock third with $1,684,000,000, or 8.18 per cent.

Mr. Davenport said that industrial insurance, originally designed to provide burial expenses for the very poor, had grown rapidly from 1900 to 1937.

Partly because of the cost of collecting weekly premiums at the home of the policy-holders and partly because most such policies are written without medical examinations, premiums generally are higher than for ordinary life policies, he testified.

Gerhard Gesell, SEC counsel, said insurance company officials would be called later in the committee's hearings.

Canadian Exports to U. S. Up

OTTAWA (CP)—Canadian exports to the United States amounted to $41,896,027 in July, an increase of 93 per cent compared with $21,645,505 in July, 1938, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Applegate Farm
616 Grove Street
Montclair, N. J.
Pure Milk
Cream
Buttermilk
Eggs—Butter
Cream Cheese
Phone Mont. 2-5980
for delivery.
Dairy Products for Every Meal

"If we keep her
'til she grows up,
Mother, we won't have to buy any milk!"

This boy may not now appreciate, as his mother does, the priceless service of modern dairies which safeguard the purity of every drop of milk throughout its entire cycle of production. But he does like the smooth richness of the milk which his mother orders daily from a modern dairy advertised regularly in The Christian Science Monitor!

Dairy Products for Every Meal

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Lancashire Seeks To Halt Decline In Cotton Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Cotton interests here are making a big effort to check the cumulative effects of the gradual decline of what has been Britain's greatest export industry.

The Cotton Industry (Reorganization) Bill, which has now become law, empowers the setting up of certain administrative machinery whereby various sections of the industry may bring into force schemes for price-fixing or for eliminating surplus machinery.

Largely confined to Lancashire, more than 3,000 firms, representing an invested capital of at least £150,000,000, are directly engaged in the cotton industry, and something like 400,000 people earn their living from it.

Based on an export trade of 7,000,000,000 square yards in 1912, the industry has lost 80 per cent of its overseas market. Transport difficulties which arose during the World War accounted for the loss of 2,500,000,000 square yards. Faced with intensive competition from Japan, coupled with the growth of India's domestic industry, Lancashire lost ground to the extent of a further 2,500,000,000 square yards during the depression. Last year there was an additional shrinkage of 500,000,000 square yards.

Apart from Japanese penetration into British markets, a big factor underlying this alarming shrinkage has been the loss of 85 per cent of the Indian market. In 1912 the United Kingdom exported 2,800,000,000 square yards of cotton piece goods to India, compared with less than 300,000,000 square yards in 1938.

Contraction on this scale has severely shaken Lancashire's staple industry. So much so that share capital of mills dismantled in the Oldham area over a period of four years amounted to £8,000,000, and it is estimated that the total loss in this district alone is no less than £15,000,000.

In 1936, first steps were taken toward the elimination of 10,000,000 redundant spindles, and the scrapping of surplus looms is now envisaged.

While hardly likely to bring back Lancashire's lost markets, the Bill which has now become law is expected, among other things, to result in the elimination of a price-cutting "war" which has severely hampered the industry during its struggle with adversity.

Over-the-Counter Dealings Study Is Launched by Curb

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York Curb Exchange Board of Governors has approved President George P. Rea's appointment of a special committee of Governors to study and report on various phases of the business related to dealing in securities on the Exchange and in the over-the-counter markets.

The committee is composed of the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Exchange, Clarence A. Bettman, the Chairman of the General Committee on Securities, Robert B. Stearns, and the Chairman of the Committee on Outside Supervision, Morton F. Stern.

The committee is directed to counsel and advise with Mr. Rea, to hear and confer with members and non-members, and to confer with the Securities and Exchange Commission and to report its findings and recommendations to the Board of Governors.

In view of the broad field to be covered, no time restrictions have been placed on the work of the committee.

Among other subjects which the committee will study are the following:

(a) The extent and the effect on exchange markets of transactions by members in the over-the-counter markets.

(b) The possibilities for equalization and simplification of Federal registration statutes as they affect companies having securities dealt in on exchanges and in the over-the-counter markets.

(d) A general survey of the functional similarities and differences in the position of exchanges and over-the-counter markets.

N. E. Public Utilities

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec	19¾	21¾
do 6% pf	112	
do 7% pf	138	
Brock, G & L	5¼	7¾
Central Me. Powr. 6% pf	93½	99½
do 7% pf	105½	109½
Cent. Vt. Pub Serv. 6% pf	102	
East Util. Assoc.	29	31½
do convert.	3¾	4¾
Fall River G Wks	17	19
Fitchburg G & El	46¼	49¼
Green Mt Powr pf	82	86
Hartford Elec	66	69
Haverhill Elec	40	
Haverhill Gas	8¾	10¾
Holyoke Wat Powr	15¾	17¾
Lawrence G & L	51	
Lowell Elec	53	
Lynn Gas & Elec	86	90
Mass Powr & Lt pf	24¼	26¾
Mass Util Assoc pf	34	36½
N E G & E 5½% pf	32	35
N E Powr Assoc	14¾	15¾
do 6% pf	72	75
E Pub Serv	⅞	1⅝
do 7% pr lin	43	46
do 6% pr lin	39	42
do 7% pf	9½	11½
do 4% pf	8¼	10½
Nor Bos Lt Prop pf	81½	
Providence Gas	4	
Pub Serv of H 6% pf	105	109
R. I. Pub Serv pf	32¾	35¼
Rockland Lt & Pow	11	12½
Springfield Gas	12¾	14¾
Twin States G & E pr pf	106½	
West Mass Cos	34	36½

Hide Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	10.01	10.25	10.01	10.15	9.72
December	10.43	10.62	10.39	10.41	10.02
March	10.59	10.92	10.71	10.80	10.35

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	104.27	104.27	104.27
100 2¼s '41	105.31	105.30	105.30
100 3⅜s '47-43	109.16	109.8	109.8
103 3¼s '46-43	109.2	108.20	108.20
112 3¼s '46-44	109.10	108.26	108.30
10 4s '54-44	114.3	114.3	114.3
10 2¾s '47-45	108.	107.4	107.4
18 3⅜s '56-46	114.	113.28	113.28
35 3s '48-46	109.	108.30	108.30
5 2s '47	104.3	104.3	104.3
13 2Ks '51-48	107.10	107	107.10
9 2½s '52-49	105.	104.16	104.16
133 2½s '52-50	105.3	104.12	104.12
52 2½s2'60-55	107.18	106.23	106.23
9 2¾s '59-56	106.	105.26	105.26
19 2¾s '63-58	106.16	105.7	105.7
174 2¾s '65-60	105.30	105.	105.

Federal Farm Mortgage

62 3s '47-42	105.	104.24	104.24
127 3s '49-44	107.19	107.3	107.3

Home Owners Loan

5 2¼s '44-42	103.28	103.28	103.28
25 1½s '47-45	100.29	100.29	100.29

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	42	42	42
2 Alleghany cv 5s '44	71	70½	70½
3 Alleghany cv 5s '49	60	60	60
4 Alleghany 5s '50 st	22¾	22¾	22¾
9 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109	108¼	108¼
1 Am&cFor P5s 2030	55½	55½	55½
1 AmIGChem 5½s'49	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 Am Int 5½s'49	103½	103½	103½
6 Am T&T 3½s'43	110 7-32	110	3-16
41 Am T&T 3¼s'66	107½	106⅞	107
33 Am T&T 3¼s '61	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
1 Am T Fdr cv '50	106	106	106
3 Am WW&E 6s'75	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
13 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	106	105½	105½
5 Ang C Nitrg deb '67	27¼	27	27
6 Arm Del 4s'55	98½	98	98
10 AT&SF 4s'95	108¼	108	108¼
1 AT&SF aj 4s'95	92¾	92¾	92¾
5 AT&SF 4½s'48	100⅝	100	100⅝
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	110	110	110
15 Atl Refin 3s'53	104	104	104
5 B&O rfg 6s'95	19½	19	19
1 B&O rfg 6s 95 ct	18½	18½	18½
2 B&O 1s' 5s'48 ct	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
12 B&O rfg 5s'95	18	18	18
14 B&O rfg 5s'95 ct	17¾	17¼	17½
12 B&O 5s'96 F	18	18	18
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	18	18	18
23 B&O cv 4½s'60	10	10	10
15 B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	10	9½	9¾
3 B&O 1st 4s'48	58½	58¼	58¼
11 B&O PLE&WV 4s'41	51¾	51⅝	51⅝
18 B&OPLE&WV 4s'41 ct	51¾	51	51
1 B&O S W 5s'50	40¼	40¼	40¼
3 Bell T Pa 5s'43 B	117⅜	117½	117½
2 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	106	105½	105½
2 Beth Stl 4¼s'65	104½	103¾	103¾
20 Beth Stl 3½s'52	99	98¾	99
6 Boston&Me 5s'67	27½	26½	26½
3 Bkly City RR 5s'41	62	62	62
31 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	75	74½	75
6 Bkly Un El 1st 5s'50	83¾	83¼	83¼
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s'47	113¾	113¾	113¾
5 Bkly U Gas 5s'45	112	111	111
3 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	96½	96	96
4 Bkly U Gas 5½s'57 B	104	104	104
6 Buf Gen El 4½s'81	110½	110⅜	110⅜
1 Buf R&P 4½s 57 ct	30⅛	30	30
23 Bush Term 5s 55	35½	35	35
3 Cal Ore Pow 5s'40	100½	100½	100½
15 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	116½	116½	116½
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	112	112	112
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	112	111	111
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	112½	112	112
10 Can Pac 5s 44	113½	113⅜	113⅜
1 Can Pac 5s 54	89½	89½	89½
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	80	80	80
6 Can Pac 4s perp	67	66¾	66¾
3 Caro C & O 6s 52	107	106⅝	106⅝
7 Gen of Ga 5½s 59	3	3	3
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	3	3	3
1 Cen Ga Mid G&A 5s47	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s 62	107½	107½	107½
6 Cen Pac 5c 60	46⅛	45¾	45¾
5 Cen R R N J 5s 87	12½	12½	12½
21 Certain-td-5½s 48	72⅜	70¾	70¾
5 ChampP&F'38 4¼s50	102	101¾	101¾
3 C&O 4½s 92	121	121	121
3 C&O 4½s 96 D	98¾	97⅞	98
20 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	98⅝	98	98¼
a Chi & Alton 3s 49	7	7	7
2 CBQ 4½s 75 Tl A	90	90	90
5 CB&Q 4½s 77	81½	81½	81½
3 CB&Q gen 4s 58	96½	95¾	96
7 CB&Q 4s 1I 49	101	101	101
33 CB&Q 2½s 1I 49	98½	97	97
2 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
5 Chi & Erie 5s 82	80	80	80
27 Chic Gt Weast 4s 59	17½	17¼	17½
13 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	6	6	6
11 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
3 Chi NW 6½s 36	12	11¾	11¾
10 Chi & NW gm 5s 87	11¾	11	11¾
7 Chi & NW 4s 87	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Chi & NW 3½s 87	10¾	10¾	10¾
2 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 CRI&r 4s 88	10	10	10
9 CRI &P rfg 4s 34 ct	5	5	5
1 Ch Un Sta 4s 63	106½	106½	106½
4 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	89	89	89
2 Cinn G & E 3¼s 66	108	108	108
3 CCC&St. L 4s 77	45¾	45¾	45¾
2 CCC & St L 4s 90 St L	60	60	60
2 Cler Un Term 5½s 72	86	86	86
2 Clev Un Pk 5s'72	78½	78	78
3 Clev Un T 4½s 77C	72	71	71
1 Col F&I 5s 43	103	103	103
1 Col F & I 5s 70	55	55	55
2 Col & So 4½s 80	27	27	27
2 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103	103	103
18 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅛	103	103⅛
1 Col Ry Pw & L 4s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Com Cred 3½s'51	103¾	103¾	103¾
16 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110¾	109½	109½
138 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	114⅝	112⅝	114
5 Cons Ed 3¾s 58	106½	105½	105½
2 Con Edis 3½s 48	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Con Edis 2½s '50	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 Con Edis 3½s '56	105¾	105¼	105¼
23 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	102¾	101¾	101¾
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	80½	80½	80½
5 Consum Pow 3½s '70	108¾	108¾	108¾
9 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2 Container 5s 4 3	100	100	100
1 Contin'tal Oil 3¾s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Crown Cork 4s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	107	107	107
1 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	107½	107½	107½
3 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	83	82	82
1 Del P&L 4½s '69	104¾	104¾	104¾
27 D&RGW 4s '36 w	8	7¾	7¾
5 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	2¼	2¼	2¼
18 D&RG West 5s '78	5¾	5¼	5½
1 D Moin&Ft D 4s '35ct	4	4	4
5 Det&Mack 2d 4s '95	29	29	29
1 Det Ed 4s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
8 Det T Tun 4½s '61	102¾	102½	102½
33 Dow Chem 3s '51	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 DulMissabe&I13½s'62	107	107	107
12 Duquesne Lt 2½s '65	109¼	109	109¼
2 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108	108	108
7 Erie rfg 5s '67	8¾	8½	8¾
2 Erie rfg 5s '75	9	8¾	9
7 Erie gen lien 4s '96	15¼	15	15
6 Erie cv 4s '53 A	15	15	15
11 Erie cv 4s '53 B	15	14½	15
5 Erie cv 4s '53d	15	15	15
1 Erie&er 5s '55	39	39	39
4 Fairbanks Morse4s'56	105¾	105¾	105¾
17 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	103½	103¼	103¼
1 Fed Lt&T 6s '54B	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Fed Lt&T 5s '42	103	103	103
45 Firestone T&R 3½s '48	104½	103½	103¾
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74	67¾	67¼	67½
1 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	57	57	57
2 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	102	102	102
18 Gen MotAccep3¾s'51	105¼	104¾	105¼
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	55½	55	55
35 Goodrich 4½s '56	104¼	104	104
1 Goth Stlk Ho 5s '46	86½	86½	86½
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	91¾	91	91
7 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	79½	79	79½
6 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	79	79	79
11 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	93½	92	93
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	83	83	83
4 Gulf M&N 5s '50	81	81	81
5 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	92¾	92	92
16 Hocking V 4½s '99	120¼	119½	119½
4 Housatonic 5s '37	32	32	32
4 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	30	30	30
6 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	43¾	43	43¾
5 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13¾	13½	13¾
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	50	50	50
10 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	41½	41	41½
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
13 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	47¾	46½	46⅝
5 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	43	43	43
1 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	96	96	96
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	53	53	53
17 Interb R Tr 6s '32	31½	30	31
13 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	57	56	56½
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	78	75	75
1 Int Mer Mar 4½s 41	53	53	53
7 Int Paper 6s '55	88½	88	88½
1 Int Paper 5s '47	97½	97½	97¼
10 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	80¾	80¼	80¼
14 Int T&T 4½s '52	54½	52	52
2 Int T&T 5s '55	58	58	58
15 KC Pt S & Mem 4s '36	24¾	24½	24½
5 Kans G&E 4½s'80	103½	103	103
13 Keith (BF) 6s'46	100	99¾	99¾
1 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	80	80	80
5 Kings Co It 5s '54	105½	104½	105½
11 Koppers Co 4s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Kresge Found 4s '45	104	103½	103½
4 Kresge Found 3½s'47	104½	104¼	104¼
1 Lac Gas 6s '42A	47½	47½	47½
4 Lac Gas 5½s '53	31¾	31	31
10 Lautaro Nit inc '75	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 Leh Val H'termbs'54	36	36	36
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	43¼	43½	43½
3 LehValH'termbs'54	15	15	15
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	12	11½	12
9 Leh Vla 4s 2003 ext	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Lion Oil CV 4½s '52	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
27 Loews 3½s '46	108	108	108
4 Lone Star G 3½s'53	128	128	128
3 Lorillard Co 5s '51	82½	82¼	82¼
2 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	97½	96	96
10 Louis&N 3 2003 B	88⅝	88¼	88¼
1 Louis&N 4½s 2003	100⅛	100	100
34 Louis & N un 4s '40	109¾	109¼	109¼
8 Lou G&E 3½s'66	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Maine Cen 4½s'60	45½	45½	45½
3 Manati Sug 4s'57	27¼	26¾	27¼
1 Manhat Ry 4s'90	53¾	52	53
10 Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	52½	52½	52½
1 Marion St. Shov 6s'47	59	59	59
1 Mead Corp 6s'46 A	104	103⅞	103⅞
2 MetWSideEChi 4s'38	8	8	8
13 Mich Con Gas 4s'63	101½	101¼	101¼
2 Mid-Nor 1st 4½s'39	40	40	40
1 Minneapls&NW 4s'47	10½	10½	10½
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	6¾	6¾	6¾
12 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	14½	14	14½
2 M-K-Tex 1st 5s'67	4½	4½	4½
6 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	26	25¾	25¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
8 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	13⅛	13¼	13½
20 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
4 Mob & Oh 5s'38	23¼	23¼	23¼
15 Mob & O 4½s'77	21½	21	21½
17 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s'65	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
27 Mont Pow 3½s'66	99½	99	99⅛
5 Mount St T&T 3¼s'68	107⅞	107¼	107¼
2 Nassau El 4s'51	40	40	40
29 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	104⅝	104	104⅛
44 Nat Dtistill 3½s'49	103½	102⅞	103
2 Nat Gypsum 4½s'50	103	103	103
38 Natl Steel 3s 65	102	101	101¼
4 New Eng T&T5s52	127¼	127¼	127¼
10 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	31	30½	30½
1 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	30½	30½	30½
12 NYC rfg 4s 2013	50	49¼	49¼
16 NYC 4½s 2013 A	44	43½	44
6 NYC cn 4s 98	50¾	50¼	50¾
4 NYC 3¾s 48	69⅞	68½	68½
4 NYC cv 3¾s 52	51¼	51	51¼
4 NYC & HR 4s 42	80½	80½	80½
2 NYCh&StL 6s 41	55	55	55
16 NY Ch & StL 4½s 78	45	44½	44½
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	48½	48½	48½
10 NY Edis 3¼s 65	109	109	109
3 NY G El H&P 4s 49	118¼	118¼	118¾
4 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	12¼	12¼	12¾
5 NYNH&H 4½s'67	13	13	13
12 NYNH&H 4s '55	12	12	12
8 NY Steam 3½s'63	106	105½	105½
1 NY Tel 4½s '39	100 LI-16	100	11-16
2 NY Tel 3¼s '67	109	109	109
1 Niagara FallsP3½s'68	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	108¾	108¾	108¾
13 Norf Sou 5s '61A	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
6 Norf & W 4s '96	123½	122¾	122¾
6 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	105¼	104⅞	104⅞
40 Nor Pac 6s 2047	54	52	54
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	47	47	47
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	47	46	46⅛
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	43½	43½	43½
16 Nor Pac 4s '97	68	67½	68
24 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42	41	42
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	107	107	107
5 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107	107	107
25 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	106½	105½	105½
2 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	118	118	118
12 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105	104¾	104¾
2 Pac Gas&El 3½s '68	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Pac T&T 3¾s '66 C	110⅜	110½	110½
1 Penn Bway 3s '55 ct	50	50	50
2 Penn Pict cv 3¼s '47	90¼	89¾	89¾
29 Porti Gen E 4½s '60	76	75	76
10 Portland A Tub 6s '42 st	24½	24	24½
35 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	11¼	10¾	11¼
1 Pub Svc E&G 3¼s '68	111¼	111¼	111¼
8 Purity Bak 5s '48	102½	102¼	102¼
2 Readg 4½s'97 B	70	70	70
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	51	51	51
16 RemRand 4¼s '56	101⅞	100½	101
13 Republic Steel 4½s'61	90	90	90
12 Republic Steel 4½s '56	92½	92	92
1 Richfield Oil 4½s '52	105	105	105
12 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	106½	106¼	106¼
5 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
10 St LSF 4½s '78	7½	7½	7½
8 StLSF4½s'78ctf st	6¾	6½	6½
15 StLSF 4½s '78 A	6¾	6½	6½
10 St L S F 4s '50A ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
5 St L SW 5s '52	75½	75½	15½
3 St L SW rfg 5s '9	8	8	8
2 St L SWlst4s '89	60	60	60
2 StPaul UnDep 5s 572	116¾	116¾	116¾
1 Sa& APass 4s '43	51	51	51
1 Schulco6s '46 A st	17½	17½	17½
14 SeabA Lcn 6s '45	5¾	5½	5¾
4 Sea L 4s '50 st	8	8	8
3 Sea A L 4s 50 st	8	8	8
Sea A L rfg 4s 59	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Sea-Ali Fla 6s 35Act	2¼	2¼	2¼
7 Silesian-Am 7s 41	59	57	57
3 Simmons cv 4½s 52	99	99	99
1 Skelly Oil 4s 51	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
4 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 So Cal Gas 4½s 61	106	106	106
1 So Cal Gas 4s 65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s 51	105¼	105¼	105¼
22 Sou Pac 4½s 81	41	39½	40¾
24 So Pac 4½s 69	41	40	40¾
6 So Pac rfg 4s 55	50¼	50⅛	50¼
2 So Pac cll 4s 49	41	41	41
7 So Pac 3¾s 46	54	53	53
3 South Ry 6½s 56	68½	67½	67½
22 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	43½	43	43½
7 South Ry gen 5s 56	64¼	64	64¼
13 South Ry cv 5s 49	84⅝	83½	84¼
27 Ry gen 4s 56	50	49	50
7 S W ell Tel 3½s 64	109	109	109
10 Sw Bell Tel 5s 83	106¾	106¼	106¾
3 S W Gas & El 4s 60	104	104	104
3 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
40 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104½	102½	103⅜
7 Studebaker cv 6s 45	88¼	84	84
5 Swift&Co 2½s 50	107	106	106
13 Tex Corp 3½s 51	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
95 Tex Corp 3s 59	104	103½	103¾
8 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	115	115	115
43 Third Ave Ry 5s 60	47	46	46⅛
1 Trap-Mpl 5½s'54	102¾	102½	102¾
3 Third Ave 4s 60	43¼	43	43
10 Tide W Oil 3¼s 52	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Union Oil Cal 4s 42	114¼	114¼	114¼
3 Union Pac 1st 4s 47	113	113	113
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2006	107½	107	107
10 Un Pac 3½s '70	98	97½	97½
2 Unit Drug 5s '53	78¾	78½	78¾
6 Un NJRR&Can 4s'44	108¾	108¾	108¾
34 US Steel 3½s'48	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Un Stockyds 4½s'51	87	87	87
1 Utah L&T 5s'44	99	98½	99
2 Utah P&L 5s'59	77½	77½	77½
2 Vanadium 5s '41	101	101	101
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	108⅝	107¾	107¾
1 Wabash 1st 5s '39	33	33	33
5 Wabash 5s '76 B	5	5	5
1 Wabash 4½s '78C	4½	4½	4½
1 Walwrth 4½ 55	60	60	60
19 Warner Bros 6s '48	87	86	87
11 Warren Bros 6s '41	38⅝	37½	38¼
5 Wash Term 3½s'45	108	108	108
6 Westch Lt 3½s'67	108½	108	108½
2 West Pen P 5s '63E	120	120	120
7 West Pen P 5½s'54	110½	109⅝	109⅝
1 West Shore 4s 2361	46	46	46
2 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 Westn Md 4s '52	80	78	78
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s'46	16¾	16¾	16¾
3 Westn Pac 1st 4s asd	17	17	17
1 Western Un 5s '66	66	66	66
1 Western Un 4½s'50	64	63	63
2 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	95½	95½	95½
1 Wilkes B&E 5s '42	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Wilson & Co 4s '55	103½	103	103
1 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s '47	96	96	96
5 Wis Cen 4s '49	10	9¾	9¾
10 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105½	105	105
18 Youngst S&T 4s '48	103	102½	102½

Foreign Bonds

68 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	75¾	75¼	75½
7 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	75½	75½	75½
22 Argentine 4½s '48	91¾	91¼	91

Three Cultures Blended in New Mexico

(Continued from Page 1)

Greek in the restaurant, the Italian in the fruit store, the Persian selling Navajo rugs, the German artist, the Jewish painter, are all "Anglos," while the descendants of the people who came up from the South, before our Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock are "Spanish-Americans" or "natives."

Neighborliness

It is absurd to consider them natives, because about Santa Fe are many thousands of Indians, who are the only real natives of America. To call all Mexicans Spanish, also, is only paying tribute to snobbishness. A majority of the inhabitants of Santa Fe are Spanish speaking, as are half the people in this State. An excellent and entertaining paper in the Spanish language appears here, as in most other New Mexican towns. Some road signs are in both English and Spanish, most streets have Spanish names, and so do most hotels. The atmosphere is Spanish. The tradition is Spanish. But it all came through Mexico and is as much Mexican as Mexico is.

I think there is no place in the United States where Mexican or Spanish culture is so fruitfully combined with our other strains of culture. In this State two ethical elements are balanced. They respect each other and co-operate in creating a special kind of Americanism. New Mexico is one of the most tolerant States in the Union. As a rule, the Californians disrespect Mexicans, and exclude them from their national life, while Texans despise them and push them around. Even in the eastern part of this State, called "Little Texas," the Mexicans are treated with much less neighborliness than here.

Friendly and Voluntary

Americans are much given to fads, in reading, music, dancing, architecture, movies, and other things. They are restless, somewhat unsettled, at times superficial and constantly seeking "something different." Santa Fe is different, but is the opposite of a fad; it is extremely fundamental. It is one of the deepest and most ineradicable realities in American history. Here in a very beautiful basin, watered by the Rio Grande, three old civilizations meet and all continue to exist side by side. Also, they are blending, in a completely voluntary way, with results that have attracted the attention of the whole American "intelligentsia." Many artists and writers have settled here to watch the blending, or help in the process.

By far the oldest houses in America were built here by Indians. They still exist and are still inhabited by the children of the original builders. Two armies of the most ruthless modern invaders, namely, the Spanish and Anglo-Americans swept over this area, destroying Indians and their culture. But two tribes, the Navajos and Pueblos, remained largely intact; they are still quite virile and exercise an influence upon American life as nowhere else in our country.

New Mexico is embodying Indian creations in its art, its architecture, its building and its furnishing, and in many instances the result is very attractive. However, it is the second "natives," the Mexicans, who really dominate the place. For example, it is the Mexican or Spaniard who gave the final form to the architecture that prevails here. He has perfected what he learnt from the Indians. The oldest white man's house in America was built by Spanish-Mexican colonists here, as was the oldest American church. Both still stand. Most of the Santa Fe dwellings are of adobe, and built in Mexican style. The leading hotel, the Post Office, the Museum, and other impressive buildings are likewise Mexican types. The impressive State University at Albuquerque is an adobe university, as is the excellent State School for the Deaf in Santa Fe. This little city has narrow, crooked streets, following winding trails, centuries old. It and neighboring villages are the first white settlements in the United States.

As you pass east from Santa Fe, you come into an entirely new world, even before you leave the State. Beginning from the little New Mexico town of Tucumcari on Route 66, and going eastward to Milwaukee, Philadelphia, Buffalo, or Boston you meet no essential differences in culture, although each region has special features. Every town in that vast area from Canada to the Gulf, from the Texas Panhandle to Maine, is similar to every other. But if you come 100 miles westward from Tucumcari toward Santa Fe, you pass from one civilization to another; you almost have the feeling you are entering a foreign country—a delightful foreign country.

The Mexican-Spaniards who created it were not free from grave faults, and their civilization revealed serious defects. At first they were very virile, but in time the leaders became very soft. The hero-explorer, Coronado, who came here from Mexico 400 years ago and pierced northeast clear into Kansas, was the very personification of energy and bravery. He has woven a halo about the place, created its epos and provided it with a tradition such as the Pilgrims gave New England. Many of the pioneers who followed him here were also hardy and heroic. They accepted all hardships and built more permanent settlements than the Yankees 2,000 miles to the northeast. Very few Pilgrim colonies remain as our fathers founded them.

If our Puritan ancestors should come back now, they wouldn't understand the language spoken in some of the alleys of their own towns, nor feel much at home in talking with the Mayor or City Councillors now in power. But if the Spanish-Mexican pioneers should return to the settlements they established here, well over 300 years ago, they would find them almost unchanged. Santa Fe has remained as the capital of New Mexico under three completely different empires, and has retained its traditions, streets, names, and even language as from the beginning. At first it belonged to the King of Spain, then to the Republic of Mexico, then to the United States, but the old atmosphere has persisted.

Feudal and Clerical

The two chief weaknesses of the old Spanish-Mexican civilization were feudalism and a terribly intolerant clericalism. Both took the spirit out of men; they made the masses servile, the leaders soft. The civil and religious grandees here lived as tyrants, oppressed the people, and sank into indolence. In the course of time they had to face the hardest people in modern history, the "Anglos." Of all our aggressive pioneers, the toughest penetrated to New Mexico. First, came the mountain men, the trappers. They were almost white savages, bold, self-reliant, inured to every hardship, ruthless. They personified an extreme form of democracy. They were unrestrained individualists, but also fanatical champions of English Americanism. They recognized no boundaries observed no foreign laws, feared no policemen. They penetrated into Spanish New Mexico just as they wished.

After them came caravans of other pioneers, almost as irresistible, namely, the American traders, with wagons full of goods from the East. They were outlaws here, just as the trappers, but too intrepid to be stopped. In fact, nothing stopped them until they reached the Pacific. After them came the six-shooters from Texas, one of the most spectacular groups of invaders in the whole history of conquest. Before this triple onslaught of gun-carrying aggressors, accustomed to victory, Santa Fe succumbed, without so much as firing a shot.

Flood of Conquest

The feudal lords simply vanished. A raging flood came in from North, East, and South to submerge them. But the Spanish-Mexican settlements, traditions, feelings, masses, all remained. The farmers or peasants here are still Mexican. They own scanty fields which they cultivate and harvest by hand; they tend sheep; they work two days to bring to market 75 cents worth of firewood on donkey back. The workers, artisans, clerks, doctors, lawyers are also largely Mexican. Many of the leading families, the aristocrats, those giving tone and distinction to Santa Fe, are Spanish-Mexican. The Spanish Catholic form of Christianity still dominates.

The Mexicans play a very important role in both city and state politics. One of the two United States Senators from here is of an old Spanish family. The speaker of the New Mexico House is George Washington Armijo.

Perhaps this is the best symbol of New Mexico—a leading politician from a Spanish-Mexican family, named George Washington. In him are embodied two of Santa Fe's three cultures. This is a living synthesis. This is a fulfilling of New Mexico's mission, a personification of its spirit. Perhaps Santa Fe is finding a way to bring all of us, from South America, Central America, and North America, together, uniting our culture, and making us all Americans. That may be why every visitor loves beautiful Santa Fe.

Classic Works at Low Price Invite Ear of Disk Collector

Review of Recordings

Victor's re-recording of popular standard classics on its Black Label series, at slightly reduced prices, offers a good way to start building a record library. Renditions of Debussy's "Claire de Lune" and Sibelius's "Valse Triste," by the Victor Concert Orchestra, Brahms's Hungarian Dance, No. 6, and his Lullaby, by the Victor Salon Orchestra, conducted by Rosario Bourdon, to hand, are all played without any effort at great "interpretation." The latter item is couched in a Bourdon frame before Brahms's music begins. It is to be hoped, as musical appreciation deepens, that the purchaser will gravitate to more authoritative versions of the same works.

Popular

Those devotees of piano who remember Zez Confrey ought to "get themselves a load," as the phrase has it, of Bob Zurke and his Delta Rhythm Band, a new Victor unit. This new band has just waxed "Hobson Street Blues." "The Old Tom Cat of the Ivories," as Zurke, formerly pianist for Bob Crosby, is known, lights out in medium fast tempo through a whole disk, with his boys lending an excellent rhythmic background. The other side is one of those lush things one could expect from a Taylor-La Marr picture.

Best in the smooth classification:

Ray Scott's "In an Eighteenth Century Drawing Room" and "Siberian Sleigh Ride," by Hal Kemp and his orchestra.

"Running Through My Mind" and "Stop, It's Wonderful," by Tommy Dorsey and his orchestra; vocals.

Best specialties:

"Hezekiah" and "Rockin' Chair," by Larry Clinton's Orchestra, with Ford Leary and ensemble.

"Night in Sudan" and "Tea for Two," by Tommy Dorsey and his orchestra; vocals.

"The Little Man Who Wasn't There" and "Parade of the Wooden Soldiers," by Larry Clinton and his orchestra.

"Rockin' in Rhythm" and "No, Papa, No," apparently an earlier group by Duke Ellington and his orchestra, but recently released. Emery Deutsch, with his orchestra, a newcomer to the Bluebird label, make good listening since, being a good musician, he brings his knowledge to bear in rhythmic versions of Tchaikovsky's "None But the Lonely Heart" and "Troika" from the traditional "Bublitchki," and a polyglot "Vas Vislst du Gaily Star?" and Brahms's Hungarian Dance, No. 1.

Good New Music:

"Let's Fall in Love" and "I'll Never Be the Same" (an "oldie"), by Ziggy Elman and his orchestra, with nice trumpeting by Ziggy.

"I'll Remember," production number from "She Married a Cop," and Shaw's "Easy to Say," by Artie Shaw and his orchestra.

Best Specialties:

"Hot Lips" and "Parade of the 'Pennies,'" by Red Nichols and his orchestra, with just flashes of the old "Pennies" in "Red's" trumpet choruses.

"In an Eighteenth Century Drawing Room" and "Dinner Music for a Pack of Hungry Cannibals," another Ray Scott coupling, by Bob Hamilton Trio, electric organ, piano and traps.

"You Meet the Nicest People," medium swingy version, and "I Used to Love You," medium-rhythmed rehash of an "oldie," two best tunes in two disks by Fats Waller and his Rhythm.

Best in Decca's popular vocal list these weeks:

Tony Martin, new to disks, in pleasant but not remarkable tenor versions of "All I Remember Is You" and a waltz, "Cinderella, Stay in My Arms."

"Start the Day Right," with Bing Crosby and Connie Boswell, and "Neighbors in the Sky," by Bing Crosby, with John Scott Trotter's Orchestra, for both sides.

European Releases

Orchestral

Tchaikovsky: "Casse Noisette" Ballet Suite, played by the Dresden Philharmonic Orchestra under Paul van Kempen. There is very little to choose between these three disks by Decca-Polydor and the recent issue by H. M. V. of those by Eugene Goossens and the London Philharmonic Orchestra. The dances are somewhat differently arranged in order. Which is a small matter. The price is the same—so we can take our choice. Both are excellent.

Rossini: Overture to "William Tell," played by the N. B. C. Orchestra of America under Arturo Toscanini. H. M. V. record. Although the performance of the orchestra must have been very good, the recording does not come up to that by Sir Thomas Beecham for Columbia some little time back. There is, too, a long wait at the beginning of Disk Two before the music begins, while it is cut off unduly sharply at the end of Disk Three. Mr. Toscanini must be rather trying to the recording engineers.

Vocal

Tito Schipa, tenor, and Mafalda Favero, soprano, sing the **"Duet of the Cherries"** from Mascagni's opera, **"Amico Fritz."** H. M. V. record. Mme. Favero sang in Covent Garden opera this year, and both she and Mr. Schipa sing this duet beautifully. This disk is a real worthwhile one.

Erna Berger, soprano, sings with the Berlin State Opera orchestra under M. Schuler the **Weber aria "Non paventar mia Fida," Op. 51.** Decca-Polydor record. This singer has a lovely voice and sings with great charm and clear diction, while both accompaniment and recording are excellent.

The Dresden State Opera Orchestra under M. Böhm gives a magnificent performance of the **Bridal Chorus from "Lohengrin."** H. M. V. record. It is great value at 4s.

The Monitor Views the News

Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Station WSLR, 11.79mc. (25.4m.), also Tuesdays and Fridays, 15.13mc. (19.8m.), 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday—Station WSLR formerly WIXAL):

Morning, either 11.79mc. (25.4m.), or 15.13mc. (19.8mc), (chimes radiocast 9:15 a. m.), services 9:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Evening, Station WSLR, either 6.04mc. (49.6m) or 11.73mc., (25.6m.). Complete service starting with the chimes at 6 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Old-Age Pension Plan For 1,100,000 More

WASHINGTON (AP) — Approximately 1,100,000 persons, previously exempt, have been brought under the old-age social insurance program of the Government by recent amendments to the law, it is reported by the Social Security Board.

Principal types of employees freshly included in the program are employees of national banks, employees of building-and-loan associations, employees of state banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System, employees in maritime service on American vessels, and workers over the age of 65.

Pharmacists Are Linked To Socialized Medicine

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Prof. John N. McDonnell has recommended that physicians and pharmacists co-operate in forming "definite, comprehensive plans, equitable to all of the professions," for a socialized medical program.

A faculty member of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, Dr. McDonnell told delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association convention some form of socialized medicine "will come in the future, regardless of whether we like it or not."

Plane Patrol Hunts Portland Arsonist

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—An hourly air patrol of the waterfront and industrial districts was organized Aug. 24 in an attempt to apprehend an arsonist blamed for nearly $5,000,000 in fire losses throughout the Pacific Northwest.

Fire Chief Edward Boatright, claiming "convincing evidence" of attempted incendiarism here, said he expected to have 25 amateur and commercial fliers "practicing night flying over dangerous sectors"—primarily along the Willamette River.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD WINNER brings quick profits. Sensational "Blue Ribbon" 21-Card Assortment sells $1. You make 50c. Ten other popular boxes; Personal Christmas Cards, 50 for $1 up. Free Sample Offer. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex, Dept. 1-O, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Big profits easily made selling friends unusual assortment. Many photographic reproductions. 50 for $1 Personals. Stationery, 12 assortments. Experience unnecessary. Request approval samples. Terry Studios, 82 Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARD Sensation! Deal with leader. Big profits selling friends finest $1 assortment. Latest foils, parchments, 56 Personals. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-68, Mass.

EXTRA MONEY — Take orders for Personal Christmas Cards and Stationery. Names inscribed. Also big-value 21-Card Assortment at $1.00. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples Free. Wallace Brown, 225 Fifth Avenue, Dept. F-24, New York City.

Sell 50 Christmas Cards
WITH NAME ONLY $1.00

Customers amazed at SENSATIONAL VALUES. Also 9 GORGEOUS Box Assortments. Deluxe Personal line. Big profits. FREE Samples. HERTEL, 300 W. Adams, Dept. 134-A, Chicago.

MAKE EXTRA MONEY EASILY
SELL EMBOSS-O CHRISTMAS CARDS

21 smartest new Christmas Cards with sender's signature in Raised Gold. Retail $1. Profit 100%. Also NAME-IMPRINTED Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other lovely fast-selling assortments. Experience unnecessary. Get Samples. FRIENDSHIP STUDIOS, 439 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! "America's Favorite" 21-card assortment, $1. Profit 100%. Big selection assortments. Personal Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1. No experience necessary. Free samples. WETMORE & SUDDEN, 749 Monroe, Dept. 48, Rochester, N. Y.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

EXPERT FINISHING
One-day service. Rolls developed, 16 Velox prints or 8 Velox prints, 2 enlargements 25c. EXPERT STUDIOS, Dept. 17, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES

1-2 and 3 rooms, newly renovated, in elevator buildings. All modern improvements.
Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Ave., Boston
Telephone Com. 3212

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, 3523 Newkirk Ave.—6 rooms, remodeled; modern upper two family; electric refrigerator; garden; convenient I. R. T.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Longwood Section—two-family; first floor; 6 rooms; attractive yard. ASP 0588

MODERN APARTMENTS
BACK BAY and BROOKLINE

from one room, recep. hall, kit. and bath to eight rooms, recep. hall and three baths. Rents $25 to $150 month.

CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAF 7040

LARCHMONT, N. Y.

PARK PLAZA APARTMENTS

EAST AVENUE

2, 3, and 4-room apartments. Conveniently located. Elevator and Refrigeration. Moderate Rentals.

ARTHUR E. MUTH
LARCHMONT 327

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

LOCUST ARMS

59 LOCUST AVENUE

5 minutes' walk to station. 2 to 6 rooms. Every modern convenience, new G. E. Refrigerators, new gas ranges, elevator attendants. Values obvious; rentals moderate. Representative on premises.

ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT
Tel. New Rochelle 7167 Larchmont 327

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

ONE PARK LANE

NORTH COLUMBUS AVE.

Luxurious apartments of five and six rooms with sun porches and fireplaces. Each bedroom with private bath. 24-hour telephone and elevator service. The prestige of a distinguished address. Selected Tenancy.

ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT
Oakwood 7226

Yonkers, N. Y.

FLEETWOOD

Three Minutes' Walk to Station

Overlooking Bronx River Parkway

Modern elevator building, spacious 3 and 4 room apartments, with 1 bath; 5 rooms, 2 baths.

MODERATE RENTALS
MRS. WALTHER
Resident Agent
1472 Midland Ave. Beverly 8244
ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—3½ attractive, spacious rooms; 3 exposures facing park; elevator, porter; adults. 5 E. White Swan Apartments.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

M. Y. C.—439 East 57th Street (Apt. 5-B)—Seven rooms, three baths, tiled kitchen; 3 rooms face south on river; successful co-operative; price attractive as owner is leaving town. Call or telephone Supt., Eldorado 5-8491. Two or three year lease from Oct. 1.

BEDDING

MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized; remade. 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th), N.Y.C. TR 7-8196.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 13th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Housekeeper, good cook, small apartment, 3 adults, 8:30 to 4:30, 6 days; references. 177 Harvard St. Monroe 4706-W.

TWO young ladies, employed during the day, desire room to care for the home and a child of 5; Christian Scientist preferred. Address MRS. NELLIE FIELD, R. F. D. 1, Pitchburg, Mass.

HOMES TO SHARE

ARDSLEY, N. Y., Box 85. Lady share convenient, attractive home; lovely hilltop view; quiet, harmonious. Tel. Dobbs Ferry 2789-J.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, 80 Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7700.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 61 Sewall Ave.—Desirable home for guests; care if needed; spacious porch; free parking. Tel. Lon. 0168.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

FORMER meat packing plant executive, with 15 years' specialty selling experience, desires to represent well-known line for Pacific coast. Write S-41, 624 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.

Local Classified

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE, $3

COLONIAL MATTRESS CO., BOSTON
INNERSPRINGS MADE HIGH 2122
FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED AND REPAIRED

MOVING AND STORAGE

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Est. 1874
L. CURTH & SONS
244-250 Marion St. Brooklyn, N. Y.
GLenmore 1-2040 Insured Carriers

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner will share light, roomy office, near Grand Central; reasonable. Write Box S-41, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

BROOKSIDE INN, on Lake Champlain, Westport, N. Y.—Mountains, private bathing beach; homelike, restful surroundings; single $20, double $17.50.

SKYLINE FARM GUEST HOUSE in Vt. hills, modern and accessible; reduced fall rates. H. P. JOHNSON, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

MULTI-KRAFT SERVICE, Woolworth Bldg., 233 Broadway, N. Y. C.—Mimeographing; wide carriage typewriting; private dictation room. REctor 2-0447.

REAL ESTATE

HOMES—SALE OR RENT
PERCY M. BIBAS
97 Boston Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y.
Tel. Larchmont 983

Larchmont—Mamaroneck
Complete Real Estate Service
GRACE L. P. CLARKE
137 Halstead Ave., Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Tel. Mam. 3800 — Larch. 2951

Visit HILLSIDE LAKE

A restricted development at Fishkill Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Building lots offered for $60 and up. Within 2 miles of Eastern State Parkway. Good roads, electricity and water.

REPRESENTATION WANTED

TERRITORY OPEN TO RIGHT MAN to represent large New England company dealing in shrubs, roses, fruit trees, etc. Liberal commissions. Write immediately. Oakland Nurseries, Manchester, Conn.

ROOM and BOARD

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Will take refined elderly lady to room and board; quiet surroundings. 168 No. Columbus Ave. Oak. 9881.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant rooms; water in closet; walking distance The Mother Church; permanent, transient. Com. 0323.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 50 Prospect Place—Large front alcove or rear square room, together or separate; bathroom floor; immaculately clean, attractively furnished; owner's home; peaceful atmosphere; near church, B. M. T. and I. R. T. subways. NEvins 8-2468.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Beautiful permanent home, elderly people; near church and B. M. T. subway. 677 East 17th Street.

GREATER N. Y. C.—2 attractive rooms in refined home, easy commuting to city; references exchanged. Box K-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C., 603 W. 191 St. (Apt. 62)—Comfortable room; business woman; reasonable; cross ventilation; private apt.; good transportation.

N. Y. C. E. 30's—Large room overlooking gardens; private bath; duplex apartment; no other rooms. Tel. Murray Hill 4-6562.

N. Y. C., 1 West 68th St. (Apt. 3 N)—Cool, attractive single, facing Central Park; large closet, elevator, telephone, service.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 150-39 Northern Blvd.—Private home, large, comfortably furnished sunny rooms, running water, adjoining bath; suitable couple or single; reasonable for permanent occupancy. Telephone Ind. 3-1221.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 146-43 Beech Ave.—Exclusive private home, beautifully furnished rooms comparable to first-class hotel; for discriminating guests; maid service; garden, trees; parking; reasonable. WALDRON Ind. 3-1055.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 30-34 152nd St.—3 double, corner rooms; single; light, airy, quiet, private home; residential street near beautiful Bowne Park; convenient; special low terms duration of Fair. TOWNSEND. FI. 9-3826.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 143-71 Ash Ave. FI. 9-8561. J.—Large double rooms, private home; porch; residential section; 1½ blocks church, 5 min. Fair and transit. Mrs. Lephardt.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 47-26 163rd Place—Private home, cheery, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; comfortable beds; 3-car garage; reasonable rates; close to Fair. MITCHELL FI. 9-2377.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 144-71 Sanford Ave.—Beautifully furnished single, double or suites; private home, 4 doors from Church; 5 min. Fair; free parking. Miller. FI. 9-9833.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 39-35 152nd St.—Attractive single, double rooms; twin beds; quiet, residential section near Fair; parking; $1.50 each or weekly rates. LOKKE.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 49-10 Bowne Street. FI. 9-4123.—Comfortable double rooms; near church and Fair; visitors or permanent; reasonable; parking. ORTUTAY.

N. Y. C. (vicinity Washington Sq.)—Tastefully furnished, comfortable, large room-ground floor; private entrance; home privileges; convenient Fair. GR. 5-5143.

WOODSIDE, L. I., N. Y., 39-29 54 St. HA. 6-0197—3 airy rooms, single, double; near Fair; private house; reasonable; free parking.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION housekeeper willing to serve in any household duties by refined lady; splendid references. MRS. ELEANOR RIVERS, Y. W. C. A., Springfield, Massachusetts.

SUMMER BOARD

MATTITUCK, L. I., N. Y.—Charming location; bathing, fishing, other sports; clean, comfortable beds; generous home-cooked meals. MILLAR COTTAGE.

SHADYKNOLL — Charming country estate near Rumson; ocean bathing from rooms; tennis, golf, badminton, riding, boating; excellent food; restricted; $18-$23; booklet. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

SPEND your vacation at Camp Delaware on beautiful Delaware River in Catskills; boating, swimming and outdoor games; good food, comfortable beds; $2.50 per day, $15 weekly. Send for folder. W. B. MAXWELL, Lordville, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4943 Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEIGS
SALE! Men's All Wool
SWEATERS
$2.95
Reg. $3.95 and $5
College Shop—Downstairs

ALL KINDS OF HEAT
for
All Kinds of Homes

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
192 Fairfield Ave.

Last Call! Just One More Week of these Outstanding August Specials
AUGUST SALE of FUR COATS and FUR TRIMMED COATS
AUGUST FURNITURE SPECIALS

HOWLAND'S

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN
Savings Accounts — Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

GREENWICH

Silent-Gas
Refrigerators
THE GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

Canning Season Is Here—
Preserving Kettles
Strainers—Wooden Spoons
Fruit Jars—Jelly Glasses
Greenwich Hardware Co.
305 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 605

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone Greenwich 2187
Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday
Wednesday 9 to 1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FINCH'S PHARMACIES
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents
for
ELIZABETH ARDEN
TOILET PREPARATIONS
in Greenwich
34 East Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

W. D. WEBB INC.
JEWELERS
A Few Items
at REDUCED PRICES
117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 74-W

FOR
REPAIRS—APPLIANCES
and CONTRACTING
CALL
The Greenwich Electrical Co.
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 533

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

8 YEARS OLD

Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.

OLSON & JACOBSEN
BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen)
Phone 6-1341

WILLIAMS OILOMATIC HEATING
Sales and Service
Fuel Oils
The LALLY-HOLMSTROM Co.
18 Haynes Street
Nights 2-1789 Days 7-7216

WALNUT LOAF CAKE
25c a loaf
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

For Your
ELECTRICAL NEEDS
—call—
BOOMA GRUENER ELECTRIC CO.
190 PEARL STREET

TIE RACK
Press-it! Hangs! Works like magic!
Holds 30 ties $1.00
The Practical Gift for Men
H. F. CORNING CO.
269 Trumbull St. Estab. 1812

MERIDEN

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

MIDDLETOWN

DODGE PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Haythorn Motors, Inc.
18 Main Street Tel. 1788
Washing Polishing Lubricating
24-Hour Service
AAA ALA

CLOTHES
for
DAD and SON
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

Empire Shoe Rebuilders
167 Main Street
SHOE REBUILDERS
Hats Cleaned; Reblocked

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

The Lou Berry Tea Room
is serving
delicious meals for 45c to 70c
every day except Sunday
at 109 COLLEGE STREET
(Just a few steps west of Main Street)

NEW BRITAIN

LEWITT JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT—299 MAIN STREET

NEW CANAAN

HAZEL SPENCER
Lingerie, House Coats, Blouses
Children's Clothes
Gifts for Infants
45 Elm St. Phone New Canaan 1374

CONNECTICUT

NEW CANAAN
(Continued)

Landing Library Tel. 664

Seymour Shop
BOOKS—KODAKS
GIFTS—RADIOS
TYPEWRITERS: *New and Rebuilt*
34 Elm St. New Canaan

Louise
Beauty Shop
Air Conditioned
Colonial Bldg. For Appointment
48 Elm St. Phone 723 or 724

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 p. m.-6 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

SYKES & LIBBY
INC.
Jewelers
Fine Watch Repairing
Our Specialty
808 CHAPEL STREET

Walk-Over
from $6.95 up
Are Featured at
SAMUELS SHOE SHOP
151 Temple Street

Coombs
FLOWER SHOPPES
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y° OLD° HARD°WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Ann Allen Downs
2c Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers Silversmiths
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, corner Temple

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed—Stored—Repaired
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS&STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

STAMFORD

ANNETTE
CORSETIERE
Many reductions at this time of the year
115 Bedford St., Tel. 4-6022

Downs Smith Co.
Announces Removal to New Store
433 MAIN STREET
Between Jones Drug Store and the Plaza Theatre
Electrical Contractors
Frigidaires, Home Cleaners
Radios—Electrical Ranges
TEL. 4-2138

PETRO
FUEL OILS—BURNERS
SERVICE
Petroleum Heat & Power Co.
SOUTHFIELD AVENUE

FOUR IN ONE SHOP
"One of Connecticut's largest and finest curtain, drapery, and upholstery shops."
Estimates submitted on all types of Interior Decoration.
120 Bedford Street Phone 4-4195
Stamford, Conn.

NATIONAL TRUNK & UMBRELLA CO.
Established 1914
Rain Coats, Leather and Suede Coats, Clocks and Watches, Umbrellas, Skates, Thermos Bottle and Kit.
168-170 ATLANTIC ST., opp. City Hall
Expert Repairing — Lawn Furniture
TEL. 3-2224

August Fur Sale
20% to 40% Reduction
Coats as Low as $74.50
HIRSCH'S FUR SHOP
43 Atlantic St. Tel. 3-4042

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STUDENTS' DEPT.
SUITS—16.50 to 27.50
TWO TROUSERS
SLACKS—2.95 - 4.95
FRANKEL'S

FIRESTONE TIRES—TUBES
BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES
GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
Visit our new retreading plant fully equipped to handle retreading and recapping of all tires under the supervision of factory trained men.
Authorized AAA GARAGE
Mohawk One Stop Service Inc.
Myrtle Ave. at East Main Street 3-2163

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank Street, Stamford Phone 3-3171
Your Preview of Autumn
in
the Fashion Corner of
Connecticut

The FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST Co.
120 ATLANTIC STREET

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
465 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2128

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"blue coal"
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Our Ready to Wear Dept.
reflects the newest styles always
Dresses—Coats—Rain Coats
Smocks—Maids' Aprons
White Swan Uniforms

On to Autumn with
the new
NELLY DON DRESSES
$1.98 to $10.98
See them in our
Better Dress Department—2nd Floor
The Miller & Peck Co.

ALLSTATE TIRES
CROSS COUNTRY BATTERIES
for All Types of Cars
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND ST., WATERBURY CONN.

Time to Refurnish
Save 10% to 50% in our
August Furniture Sale
HOWLAND-HUGHES

Let us prove to you that we can wash your clothes clean and economically. Maids and washing machines cannot produce as satisfactory results.

PERRYS Phone 3-3161

Your home will appreciate a new costume, though it cannot go places. Why not let us redecorate your home while you are vacationing?
Finlay and Westwood
Painters and Paperhangers Ph. 4-3636

A complete selection of back to school, campus fashions, now being featured in our Sports Wear Shop.
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625.
Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CALVERT 1080—1081
MACE PRODUCE CO.
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, EGGS
Seafoods in Season
LIVE and D

NEW YORK

ALBANY

WHITNEYS

Buy Your Furs with Confidence at Whitneys

August Fur Sale now in Progress

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPECIAL TO MONITOR READERS
a GOOD Machine or Machineless Permanent Wave . . $4
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

BARNES FLOWER SHOP
90 Chenango St.
Announce return of Mr. C. Stuart Mace, who will welcome his old friends at the modernized store.

Back to School
To the Three R's, with smart new school clothes from this store for little tots, who are just beginning kindergarten, and for college men and women. Our full lines are complete now
at McLEAN'S

Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 Court Street
Shoes for Children
Large and Small
EXPERT FITTERS

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

GRAMATAN MOVING & STORAGE CO.
Incorporated
Fireproof Storage Warehouse
Moving - Packing - Shipping
100 Pondfield Road, Bronxville 1456
Bronxville, N. Y.

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3252

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COLLEGE SHOP
Is Open
HENS & KELLY CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4530 Open Evenings

EDWARDS
Where Your Dollar Goes Farther

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

CORTLAND

THE CORTLAND LAUNDRY
15 Court Street Phone 107
Family Services
Rug Cleaning
Linen Supply

GLOVERSVILLE

Mid Summer Shoe Sale
WOMEN'S $6.50 FOOT REST SHOES NOW $4.95
WOMEN'S $6.00 ENNA JETTICK SHOES NOW $3.95
WOMEN'S $5.00 ENNA JETTICK SHOES NOW $3.45
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE (Continued)

"BACK TO SCHOOL"
Clothing and Furnishings for Boys and Young Men
H. I. ABDELLA & SONS
7-11 CHURCH STREET

JACK AND JILL SHOPPE
80 N. MAIN STREET
Back to School Clothes
Dresses—Skirts—Sweaters
Blouses
Sizes 7-11; 10-16 Juniors

SCHOOL DAYS
Sweaters Skirts Underwear
Smartly Tailored Dresses
at moderate prices
Mildred Preston
Formerly The Linen and Craft Shop
89 N. MAIN STREET

ITHACA

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop
For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialists in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

VACATION TIME
is the time for
Gulflex Lubrication
Gulf No-Noxethyl
Goodyear Tires and Batteries
at
SERVICENTER, INC.
Cayuga and Green Sts.

JAMESTOWN

Fall Fashions for
BACK TO SCHOOL AND COLLEGE
NELSON'S of Jamestown
"One of Chautauqua Region's Fine Dept. Stores"

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

KOEGL'S HOME BAKERY
We invite you to visit our New Store, Opening Sept. 1.
3195 DELAWARE AVENUE
Next to Loblaws
Other Store 3106 Delaware Ave.

Announcing
the opening, Sept. 1, of the
Park Terrace Dress Shoppe
featuring Frocks, Millinery, Bags, Hosiery, Slips.
3193 DELAWARE AVENUE

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

Long Island

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

JESSALYN YARN SHOP
LOUISE MEYER, Prop.
96 S. GRAND AVE., BALDWIN, L. I.
SHIPMENT of ANGORA
Just arrived—all new Fall shades including CHENILLE ANGORAS

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes *for Women*
Foot Guard Shoes *for Children*
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626, daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Smart Beauty Shop
Specialists in
Permanent Waving
Three 35c items for $1
42-22 Bowne St.
Ind. 3-6828

AUGUST FUR SALE
25%—33⅓% SAVINGS
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
MASTER FURRIERS
41-16 Main Street Phone Ind. 3-5235

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Mirrors Venetian Blinds
Paintings
INDEPENDENCE 3-4400

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long-Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on Premises
41-24 156th St., Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 3-5555

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Bo. 8-7863 10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Your Things Cleaned RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou. 8-4786

20 Years' Experience
All Branches Beauty Culture
Licensed Notox Expert
Maycrest Beauty Shop
71-20 Austin Street Bou. 8-2929

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
Dress Up Your Home for Your World's Fair Guests
There is a Pilgrim Laundry service for renewing the appearance of everything in your home that can be laundered or dry-cleaned—curtains, drapes, rugs, fancy spreads, blankets, pillows and slip covers.
Pilgrim Laundry Serves Brooklyn, Queens and Nassau
1102 Prospect Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SOuth 8-4567
Brooklyn Ave., W. Hempstead, L. I.
Garden City 8881

FREEPORT

'blue coal'
Ask about our BUDGET PLAN
25 HENRY STREET
FREEPORT 2820
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

It's time to prepare your clothes for
LABOR DAY and SCHOOL
C. V. Boller Co.
Quality tailors and cleaners
70 So. Grove St. Tel. Free. 3098

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

EMILIE'S BEAUTY SALON
Hair Stylist
Permanent Waving
113 Middle Neck Rd. Tel. G. N. 2821
Free parking in rear of building

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

For Your Linoleum Needs
BLUMBERG'S
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HESSE
Quality Chocolates
Delicious Ice Cream
Tasty Sandwiches
Home-Cooked Food
86 MAIN ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air-Conditioned
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
377 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'blue coal'
Ask about our BUDGET PLAN
E. 2ND ST., OFF ROSLYN ROAD
Garden City 8911 Hempstead 635
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Sales Ford Service
AUTHORIZED DEALERS
FORD--LINCOLN ZEPHYR--MERCURY
WILFORD AUTO SALES, Inc.
Roosevelt Ave. at 81st St., Jackson Hghts.
PHONE HAVEMEYER 4-0641

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

Come and Visit
HABERMAN'S
NEW MODERN STORE
8214 Roosevelt Ave.
HA. 4-8220 NE. 9-2447

SUPERIOR MARKET, Inc.
ARTHUR URNSTEIN, Prop.
Meats, Poultry, Sea Food, Provisions
Modernized and Sanitary
Orders Promptly Delivered
82-18 Roosevelt Ave. HAV. 4-9718

BARBARA MARSHALL
Hairdresser
Ladies' Hairdressing
at Moderate Prices
8316 Northern Boulevard
(Bet. 83rd and 84th Sts.) Hav. 4-0810

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

Greater values than ever
Last chance for our 11th AUGUST FUR SALE
at our New Home
37-41 82 Street—NE. 9-5525
QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER

Day Telephone HAvemeyer 4-3700
ESTABLISHED 1895
LENIHAN Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-4358

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

Stanley's FURS
Made to Order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

JAMAICA

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
In All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

Oil Burners Fuel Oil
FAMATLESS Distributing Co.Inc.
111-24 Van Wyck Blvd.
Jamaica 9-1700

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkway. Tel. Imp. 4116

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

School shoes for children
Expertly Fitted by X-Ray
Agency for PIED PIPER PEDI-GUARD
I. JACOBSON & SON
21-23 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, L. I.

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RELIANCE BEEF CO.
Choice Meats
Poultry and Fish
116-21 Jamaica Avenue
Phone Vir. 7-3400—3401

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

LUCK & SCHMIDT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
Rich. Hill. 2-4001

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Ave.
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R.K.O.

Lovely Flowers
A. Dahmen
115-14 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-9497

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

Established 20 Years Richmond Hill 2-5274
TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP
JOHN M. WILSON, Prop.
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose — Mallory Hats —
And Other Nationally Known Brands
JAMAICA AND MYRTLE AVENUES

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Bob W. Thompson, Inc.
LICENSED GENERAL ELECTRIC DEALER
Refrigerators—Ranges
Dishwashers—Disposalls
Washers and Ironers—Vacuum Cleaners
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
9606 JAMAICA AVE. VIrginia 7-4429

Bathing Suits
Beachwear
Riding Togs
MARTEL'S
8503 Jamaica Avenue
3129 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RIDGEWOOD

PLUMBING HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN CO.
1110 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD Hegeman 3-3111

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3764 8 a. m.-1 p. m. except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3737

D. G. DE MOTT CORP.
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
New Homes for Sale
Or Will Build to Order
492 Morris Avenue Tel. RVC 806

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

MAMARONECK

When It's a Matter of Good Taste
Serve
Louis Sherry
ICE CREAM
CAPPUS PHARMACY
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE
TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840

Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

OAKWOOD 8802
Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.
S. Z. SOLNICA
27-33 So. Sixth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 3800

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Moe Meyer Store
Millinery
87 Water St.
Newburgh N. Y.

Refresh with
C. F. S. MILK
Phone 2820 for a friendly service
210 Mill Street

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Can Save $1.00
PER TON ON OUR "ONE-QUALITY" NUROCO CONE CLEANED ANTHRACITE BY FILLING YOUR BIN NOW AT THE SUMMER PRICE.
The quality of our coal never changes but the price is lower in the summer when the demand is less.
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle
"Same Address Since 1861"

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call: Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle 3232; Oakwood 8600; Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-1400

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

— COMPLETE SERVICE —
• MOVING • CRATING
• SHIPPING • STORAGE
CALL NEW ROCHELLE 6184
JONES & SEARING, INC.
400 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

FOR SERVICE CALL N. R. 9306 "FOR QUICK STARTS AND SURE STOPS"
MacDONALD & WILLIAMS
Texaco Certified Service Station
83 Huguenot St. Cor. Echo Ave.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Coronet Tea Room
16 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE
N. R. 10376 Private Parties

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

RUBY LANE STORES
Quality Merchandise at Consistently Low Prices
NEW ROCHELLE 2711
550 Main Street New Rochelle

INDIVIDUAL PERMANENTS CHARLES
New Rochelle 7619
24 Division St.
New Rochelle

For Going Back to School
Skirts—$1.98 and $2.98
Blouses—$1.00-$1.98 and $2.98
Sweaters—$1.00-$1.98 and $2.98
Corsets Fitted and Altered
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 Main Street (Kresge Bldg.)

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m., Monday, Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUMMER CLOTHES BEAUTIFULLY CLEANED or LAUNDERED
Mail Orders attended to
UNIT SYSTEM LAUNDRY CORP.
866 DeKalb Avenue NEvins 8-6400

Sterling Palace Garage
SOCONY
Storage—Service
Lubrication
Repairs
117 STERLING PL.
STerling 3-1249

Prepare your car for Spring Driving
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Conscientious Repair Work
CATON SERVICENTER
Caton and Coney Island Aves.
WIndsor 8-8829

FREDA BEAUTY SALON
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9449

Staten Island

HUGUENOT PARK

Premium Coal and Coke
Best Red Ash and Premium White Ash Coal and KOPPERS COKE
A. Gilmour Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

PELHAM

Warm Oil & Coal Co., Inc.
Oil — Oil Burner Service — Coal Wood — Oil Burners Installed Coke
PELHAM MANOR Tel. Pel. 2045
NEW YORK Tel. Pel. 1444

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
Enjoy a Cool, Comfortable Permanent Wave in the Coolest Spot in Town. Done by our expert hairstylists. 5-10 Dollars.
133 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 1130
Near Sparks Ave., Pelham, N. Y.

PORT CHESTER

ROYAL SCARLET STORES
GEORGE A. NAEF, Proprietor
Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Meat and Poultry
44 So. Regent St. Free Delivery
Tel. 1767

NORGE
LOW-TEMP
Rollator Refrigeration
More power—more electric cold—more economy
FRANK L. ROCKEY
129-131 No. Main Street

THUR RAY
The New Cool Permanent that Lasts
Richard's Hair Dressing
204 Westchester Ave Phone 346

Smart Daytime
Dresses and Ensembles
We also feature smartly styled hats.
HATS from $1.45
DRESSES from $2.95
LILLIAN SHOP
227 WESTCHESTER AVENUE

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey's August
FUR SALE
brings you Luxury Furs at Lowest Prices
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

REMOVAL SALE
Now going on at
Windsor Dress Shoppe
385 MAIN STREET
On or about Sept. 15 we will be in our new quarters at
372 MAIN ST.—The former Sisson Bldg.

Let OUR *variety of*
HOME MADE BAKED GOODS
solve your dessert problem
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main St. Phone 3503

ROSEVILLE CORSET SHOP
CORSETIERE
Ready Made and Custom Made
Intimate Apparel Kayser Hosiery
Fitting—Alterations—Repairing
Free of Charge
ROSE K. ADLER
Phone 1044 386 Main Street

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

CITY AUTO BODY WORKS
VANEK & TROPPMANN
745 MAIN ST. Phone 3344
General Auto Body Repairing
Painting—Trimming—Glazing
Frame and Wheel Alignment

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Gen. 4311 9 a. m.-9 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

FRANK & SCHULZ
BARBER SHOP
Fourth Floor, Temple Building
Your patronage slips are appreciated.

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON
DINNER, 50c to $1.25

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

MAGGS
Ice Cream and Catering
Dinners and Lunches
Served Noon and Night
Ask to see our new Hall for private parties
191 EAST AVENUE

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
COKE—OIL
170 LYELL AVE. MAIN 18

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

Edith Ellis OF ROCHESTER
Recommended by
DUNCAN HINES'
Adventures in Good Eating
Closed Sundays during July and August

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen. 6161

Visit Us at Our New Address
ELDER'S MARKET
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
644 MONROE AVENUE

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
ESTABLISHED IN 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Telephone 152 and 153 Purchase St.
Blue Stone for the Drive and Walk. White Beach Sand for the Playbox.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

FINAL CLEARANCE SALE
on Summer Dresses
Come in and look around
TOD
8 Spencer Place Scarsdale, N. Y.
Telephone Scars. 2882

NEILSEN'S
Ice Cream — Fine Candy
67 GARTH ROAD
Other Stores in Bronxville, New Rochelle, and Port Chester

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3200—W. P. 8300

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY

Schenectady Agency for

GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
$1.00 to $1.95
THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

Barneys
ABC and NORGE
Washing Machines
Sales and Service
217-223 State St. Ph. 4-4811

BOOKS — TOYS — GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

PARR'S, Inc.
Distinctive Millinery
114 EAST JEFFERSON
Now Showing Our Individual Line of Fall Hats

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Meats—Fish
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 South Salina Tel. 4-3138

TROY

H. L. GREEN
5c to $1.00 Store
We invite you to visit our Big New Store
Entirely new and up to date
FORMERLY
F. & W. Grand 5c, 10c and 25c Store
22-24-26 Third Street, Troy, New York

METROPOLITAN STORES
5c to $1.00 VARIETY STORE
25 complete departments, including men's, women's, children's ready to wear. Housefurnishing and notions.
306 River Street Phone 6339 Troy

UTICA

Furniture Savings
Make your home more comfortable, more attractive than ever with WELLS QUALITY FURNITURE. Our Mid-Summer Sale gives you a wide choice of beautiful pieces at prices that make them unusual values.
J. B. WELLS & SON CO.

LUGGAGE
Leather Goods Handbags
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Shop at the
Sanitary Super Market
"Where the Foods Are Better"
227 South Street Tel. 4 5139

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1342

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 Columbia St. Tel. 4-0133
Just Back of First Citizens Bank

Complete Car Service
Tires—Batteries
Brakes—Lubrication
Washing—Auto Supplies
Firestone
Genesee and South Sts. Utica

"LYNN" HOT STREAM "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates Without Obligation
Service on All Makes
LUX BROS., INC.
923 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. Ph. 4-0130

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

FOR GOOD ROADS and SAFETY Use The Famous TRENTON LIMESTONE
Crushed in All Sizes for Every Purpose. AGRICULTURE LIME — For Better Crops.
L. & M. STONE CO.
Quarry Prospect, N. Y. Quarry Phone Barneveld 11 Night Phone Barneveld 29F22
Office: 408 Mayro Bldg. Utica Phone 4-2318

WATERTOWN

Empsall's Annual COAT EVENT
Again we say, "BUY YOUR WINTER COAT IN AUGUST!" Because prices are lower, furs finer, workmanship better. $25 to $125 . . . as long as 6 months to pay.
Empsall's

C. L. FRENCH G. W. COLE
The Waterproof Paint Co.
Truscon Paint, Varnishes and Waterproofings
Imperial Washable Wall Papers
118 FRANKLIN STREET PHONE 1426

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 2587, 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE INVITE
Monitor readers of Westchester to our new spacious Beauty Salon.
We have been serving Monitor readers for eight years in our FIFTH AVE. Studio.
CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
100 MAMARONECK AVENUE
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 1517

J. J. FOLEY
COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

New 1940 Models
EASY WASHERS
From 54.95
Pay only 3.00 monthly
GAY KLINE INC.
75 MAMARONECK AVE. Tel. W. P. 2012

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones: W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
CONCENTRATOR RANGES
AUTOBILT WASHERS
DUOTROL IRONERS
OIL BURNERS
Also complete 24-hour service on all makes of refrigerators.
CENTRAL REFRIGERATION CO., Inc.
85 West Post Road Phone W. P. 1034

ALL YOUR TIRE NEEDS
will be met here courteously and efficiently!
Tire Service Inc.
Special Attention to Women Drivers!
45 Orawanpum St.
White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 1245

FLORENTZ PHARMACY
Toiletries—Cosmetics
Excellent
Soda Luncheonette
37 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 6580

White Plains Produce Market
Grocers and Fruiterers
Imported Table Delicacies
MEATS—FISH—VEGETABLES
Prompt Delivery Free Parking
25 Grove Street
Tel. W. P. 8130—7107

SAFANDA'S
Delicatessen
Imported and Domestic Groceries
Open on Sundays 4-7:30
341 Mamaroneck Ave., Tel. W. P. 5651

YONKERS

"LOVELINESS FOR EVERY WOMAN"
DE ROBERTS
(AIR-CONDITIONED)
Experts in Permanent Waving
Special Dept. for Kiddies' Haircutting
47 Main St. Tel. Yon. 6435

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 6540-6541
52 Lawrence Street

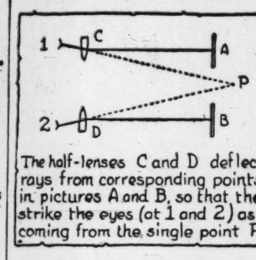
Daily Features Page

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Stereoscope Makes Flat Pictures Seem to Have Depth?

The stereoscope is an application of binocular (or two-eyed) vision to the viewing of photographs. To explain it, let us recall first that our human eyes may be likened to twin cameras placed about two inches apart. Each eye sees a separate picture, slightly different from the other, as may readily be demonstrated.

Together, the two eyes see more



The half-lenses C and D deflect rays from corresponding points in pictures A and B, so that they strike the eyes (at 1 and 2) as if coming from the single point P.

than halfway around objects in the line of vision, and this gives the impression of solidity and makes objects seem to stand out against their backgrounds.

Ordinary photographs, taken with a camera having but one lens or eye, appear flat. The pictures used in a stereoscope, however, are taken by a camera having two lenses, spaced about as far apart as our two eyes, or by two cameras side by side. The two photographs, consequently, are not identical, but differ by about the same amount that the same scenes if viewed by our two eyes would differ.

As indicated in the accompanying diagram, in using the stereoscope, the right eye sees the right-hand picture only, and the left eye sees only the other picture, and the result is a very lifelike scene.

The word "stereoscope" is from two Greek words: *stereos*, meaning "solid," and *skopein*, "to see."

The first instrument for giving photographs apparent depth, distance, and solidity was devised in 1832 by Sir Charles Wheatstone, in England. The type found on so many American parlor tables not so very many years ago was developed by Oliver Wendell Holmes, the American essayist and poet.—W. P. Keasbey.

Knowing and Doing

If to do were as easy as to know what were good to do, chapels had been churches, and poor men's cottages princes' palaces.—Shakespeare.

In Lighter Vein

First in Retreat

"And I suppose, like a brave soldier, you followed the colors?"

"Yes, I noticed the colors were flying, so I fled, too."

The Expert

He was relating his adventures to his fiancée.

"I had to hack my way through almost impenetrable jungle," he said. "Chopping, slashing at thick undergrowth and trees."

"Oh, George," said she, "you'll be an expert at weeding the garden!"—Tit-Bits.

Considerate

The smiling, confident young man entered a large banking house staff office. He stepped up to the manager's desk.

"Good day, sir," he yodeled. "Has your firm any call for a highly intelligent college-trained man?"

The manager poised a pencil over a form.

"Your name?"

"Gradwell Lesserman," replied the jobseeker.

"Experience?"

"Just out of college," admitted the lad.

"I see," said the manager. "And what type of position are you seeking?"

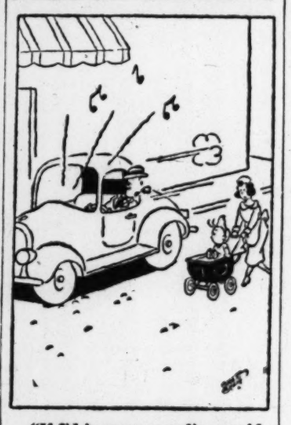
"Well," mused the young man, "I want something in the executive line. A vice-presidency, for example."

The manager put down his pencil.

"I'm really very sorry," he said, sarcastically, "but we already have 12 vice-presidents."

The young man waved a hand. "Oh, that's all right," he stated, happily. "I'm not superstitious!"—New York Journal.

Little Chauncey


"If I'd buy you a radio, would you quit following me then?"

Already Knew

"You should always be particular about details. It's the little things that tell."

"I know that. I have three small sisters."—Santa Fe Magazine.

Safety First

Office Caller: "Where are you going in such a hurry?"

Boss: "Sh! I'm leaving. I've just discharged my secretary by the dictaphone."

Vocations

Linoleum Layer

Technological replacement of jobs with machines may make it impossible for a son to follow in his father's footsteps, but there are skills never thought of in dad's day.

Carpenters and bricklayers must go through a long apprenticeship; but the demand for men who can lay linoleum is such that the average floor is likely to be laid by a young man with only a month's training plus a short apprenticeship helping a more experienced layer.

Artistic and practical taste is necessary, for though the owner will pick out the pattern, choose the type of border or edging to be used and know in a general way how the finished floor should look, the workman must be alert to proper centering and spacing of border and many minor details.

Classes are conducted by the large linoleum companies, and workers are especially in demand when building is booming.—Roy C., Pacoima, Calif.

Do It Today

If you have a task
That ought to be done,
But don't see the way,
Get on with the work,
Don't grumble nor shirk,
Do it today.

The bill that you owe
And daily forgo,
But know you should pay—
Promptly clear off the debt
Before you forget,
Do it today.

The kindness you'd do
If you only had time,
But simply delay,
Resolve not to wait,
Until it's too late,
Do it today.

The word of good cheer,
Optimistic and clear,
You think you would say—
Give a greeting worth while,
A handshake and smile,
Do it today.

—Grenville Kleiser

Cliff Dwellings of 1939

Monitor Camera Club from F. Pierce Sherry, Mill Valley, Calif
Apartment house built on the side of San Francisco's famous Telegraph Hill. The site overlooks Treasure Island, Berkeley, and Oakland.

A Verse for Today . . .

Take therefore no thought for the morrow: for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself.—MATT. 6:34.

Odds and Ends

The Continent's Highest

A 30-story skyscraper erected in Buenos Aires is the highest in South America.

Including Provisions

The first-class passenger rate on the Sirius, the first passenger steamer to cross the Atlantic in regular service, was 35 guineas, or $140.

Solar Eclipses

According to eminent natural scientists, 79 eclipses of the sun will take place during this century. With 31 already having taken place, and 48 more to come, the next eclipse is scheduled to occur October 1, 1940.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Greek of the New Testament

The careful researches of scholars have now established the undoubted fact that the New Testament was composed not in a type of Greek all but peculiar to itself, as used to be supposed, but in the colloquial Greek of the time. This language or dialect, differing in grammar, syntax, and idiom from what is known as Classical Greek, is usually referred to as "the koine," from the Greek word for "common"—thus suggesting that it was the tongue commonly used in everyday intercourse.

Of late years, archaeologists have discovered countless fragments of papyrus dating from the New Testament period, and the business and personal notes inscribed thereon are composed in the same type of Greek as is familiar to us from the pages of the New Testament; and parallels from these papyri are often of service in enabling us to understand the significance of certain Bible verses.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'I Will Lift Mine Eyes'

Bolton Landing, N. Y.

Late one midwinter afternoon a teacher was walking home from her school in the country. It was very cold. Snow lay piled high on both sides of the road. Snow crunched beneath her feet. She was alone, for her work had kept her late at school. One little girl, who usually accompanied her, had gone on ahead.

Wearily, the teacher trudged along on the two-mile homeward trip. Work seemed hard and hopeless, and she was rapidly permitting herself to become discouraged. Suddenly something beside the road at her left caught her eye. She was at that moment on a hilltop. Written in the snow in huge letters were these words: "The mountains are beautiful!"

Pausing, the young woman lifted her eyes to a low range of mountains far off across the valley. Beautiful indeed! Velvety blue they lay against the white of the snow; and not only that, but they had caught and were holding the last of the wintry sunlight in a rare and lovely way. Their very outlines suggested strength and confidence.

As the teacher resumed her walk, it came to her almost as a shock that she no longer felt tired or discouraged or burdened.

On the following morning, she said to the little girl, "Thank you for your message last night!"

"Yes," came the answer, "I saw those mountains, and they were so beautiful, and I wanted to be sure you wouldn't miss them!"

Many times since then, when the teacher was seemingly in the midst of dark experiences, those words, "The mountains are beautiful!" have flashed into consciousness, and caused her to look up.

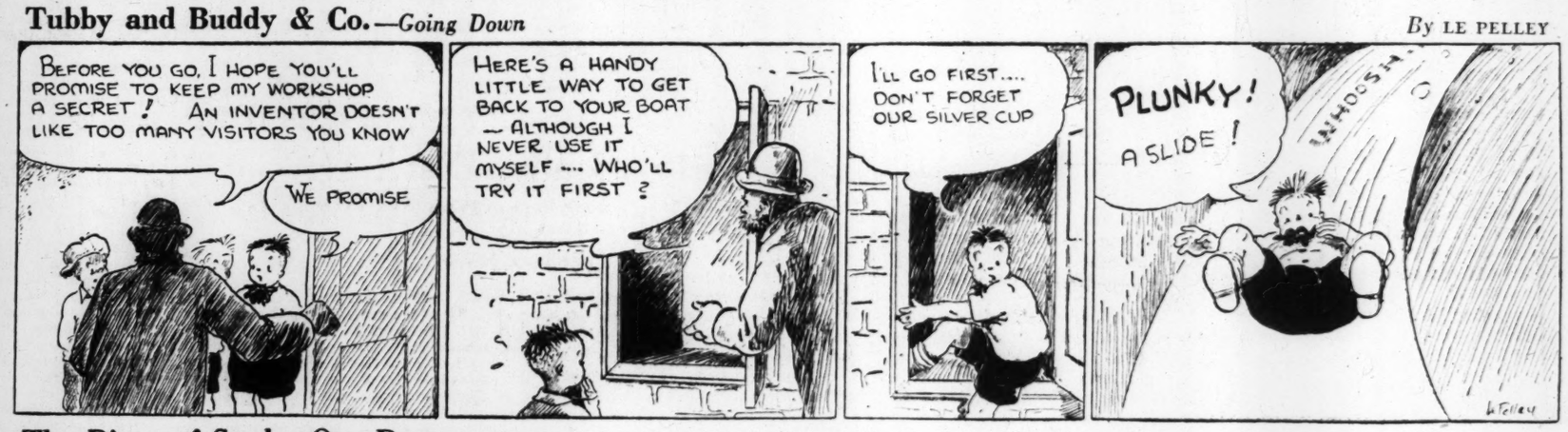
'A Strong Reward'

Virtue and truth are one. Look for the truth in everything, and follow it, and you will then be living justly before God.

—George Meredith

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Going Down*

By LE PELLEY


BEFORE YOU GO, I HOPE YOU'LL PROMISE TO KEEP MY WORKSHOP A SECRET! AN INVENTOR DOESN'T LIKE TOO MANY VISITORS YOU KNOW
WE PROMISE
HERE'S A HANDY LITTLE WAY TO GET BACK TO YOUR BOAT — ALTHOUGH I NEVER USE IT MYSELF ... WHO'LL TRY IT FIRST?
I'LL GO FIRST.... DON'T FORGET OUR SILVER CUP
PLUNKY! A SLIDE!
INHOOSH

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hay! Hay!*

Was in the barn today chatting with the horses—
Suddenly, I heard Uncle George call-
"Hey! Look out below!"
Guess he really meant "HAY"!

The Adventures of Waddles—*An Early Settler*

By THE HAGERS

THE LARGE ROCK LANDED AT MY SIDE. WELL, WHO ARE YOU?" THE BOULDER CRIED.
THE ROCK LOOKED CROSS. "IF YOU MUST KNOW, I POPPED OUT FROM A VOLCANO.
FOR CENTURIES I'VE ROLLED AROUND; NO MOSS ON ME WAS EVER FOUND."
YOUR ROVING WAYS WE CANNOT PRAISE. WE'VE BEEN HERE, ROCK, SINCE GLACIAL DAYS."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Thinking Toward Peace

Peace is still the dearest, deepest hope of simple people the world over. But to win peace they must think toward it. For that reason anything which directs attention intelligently to preserving peace is more worthy of attention than the more spectacular threats and theories of war which have so mesmerized mankind. And King Leopold of Belgium, speaking for seven small neutrals from the peace conference at Brussels speaks also for more men and for more enduring purposes than does any spokesman of war or nationalism.

It is true: "There is not a people which wishes to send its children to death in order to take from other nations the right to exist that it claims for itself." The common humanity of millions can prevail over the madness of one militarist.

It is true: "It is necessary to react against" the somber resignation with which "public opinion is abandoning itself" to the idea that we are being fatally drawn to "an unimaginable catastrophe" in which there would be no conqueror. War may have stolen the stage, it may fill the headlines and airwaves, but an understanding of the spiritual bases of the brotherhood of man is increasing.

It is true: There are no interests "which cannot be better reconciled before than after war." Men of good will can manifest the intelligence required to make their peace purposes effective.

It is true: "Durable peace can only be founded on a moral order." It will not come by selfish concessions to aggressive appetites. Those who want peace must purify their own purposes, must make no terms with hatred, fear, injustice, deception in their own or foreign governments. They must prepare themselves for peace with prayer, must achieve an allegiance to and understanding of God's government, a surrender of selfish nationalism or hateful prejudice, a willingness to let His peace come on earth.

New Friends

If the rest of the world was surprised at the announcement of Russia's readiness to conclude a pro-Nazi pact and Germany's readiness to sign a pro-Comintern agreement, what must the Russian and the German people themselves think?

What the Soviet regime expects the Russians to think is indicated in the report that the Swastika flag which welcomed the winged entourage from Germany at the Moscow landing field was flown inside an inclosure which permitted the arriving planes to sight it but hid it from possibly critical Russian eyes.

What the Russians think, if they are permitted that privilege now, can be surmised by recalling the decimation of generals which occurred in the Russian purge. This was justified in Russian eyes by charges that those generals were pro-Nazi, that they were under German influence and were hoping and working for what has only been accomplished since Joseph Stalin himself took over the conduct of foreign policy for Russia.

And what do the Germans think? For years acute students of German affairs have looked to Reichsführer Hitler's own words for the answer to this question. One can only imagine—or rather can hardly imagine—what words will now sweep the Nuremberg meeting this year. That is some days away. But Herr Hitler long ago made his position vis-à-vis Russia "crystal clear."

We are printing his statements as a separate editorial today. These are as old as "Mein Kampf." Circumstances have altered cases, perhaps. Herr Hitler evidently has supposed he could pursue a policy of expansion in Eastern Europe unchecked by Britain so long as colonial or naval rivalry was not made too burning an issue. In that hope he has been disappointed. And elsewhere in "Mein Kampf," possibly to provide for such situations, he has declared that sacrifices may be necessary in order to establish German power.

Yet one would naturally take this to mean that minorities and other side-issues might have to wait, but not that cardinal aims, not that fundamentals of German policy, could so shift as to provide room for Bolshevism in Europe, and indeed to sanction Communism's existence and to add to its security next door but one to Germany.

Some Municipal Clean-Ups

For a long time it has been proverbial that Americans do their poorest job of government in the municipal field. Too generally, politics and graft have been assumed to be synonymous. Graft would not often succeed if politicians were the only ones who made this assumption, but what enables corruption to succeed—for a time—is that the public too often accepts this estimate of politics and acts as if nothing could be done about it.

A number of things can be done about it, as is being illustrated currently in Waterbury, Connecticut, and New Orleans, Louisiana, following on the heels of racket-busting by District Attorney Thomas G. Dewey in New York and a clean-up in Kansas City by the Federal Administration. In Waterbury a former Mayor and 22 others, including a former banker, city officials and contractors, have been convicted of conspiracy to defraud the city of more than $1,000,000 and sentenced to terms ranging up to 15 years. In New Orleans the Federal Department of Justice has obtained indictment of the third of the four members of the political high command which has remained in charge of the Huey Long machine, charging use of the mails in collecting $400,000 of fraudulent fees in connection with a bond issue.

The fact that one of these prosecutions has been by local authority and the other by the Federal Government shows there are several ways of getting at civic venality. The results ought to blazon it across the country that political crime does not pay.

To make reforms lasting, however, takes a great deal more than merely rising up to "turn the rascals out." The official now in disgrace went into office in Waterbury as a reform mayor. One difficulty of the Louisiana electorate is the apparent lack of any effective opposition to which to turn as against the Long machine. To improve municipal government, bad administrations must be replaced with something better. This calls for cultivating a higher tradition of trusteeship which will call more men of solid character into public life and assure appreciation of them when they serve well. Fortunately this is being proved attainable in a number of American cities.

Where Britain Stands

In summoning members of Parliament to Westminster the British Prime Minister has notified the world of his sense of the gravity of the situation and honored his pledge to consult Parliament before an irrevocable move is made.

There is no question of asking Parliament to consider any new policy; its task is to face the facts which may call the present policy into active operation.

Those facts are changing daily before our eyes. German demands upon Poland have been increased and set forward in language which would be hard for any country to accept without protest.

In view of the tremendous odds Germany was believed to be facing, the opinion was still held in many quarters that it was bluffing. But it had up its sleeve an unexpected card, a non-aggression pact with Russia. Regardless of this pact, if Poland decides it cannot come to terms with Germany on the basis of the extravagant demands presented, and if Germany attacks, Britain has no choice. It is bound by its guarantee to Poland.

Summoning Parliament is a sign that the British Government is in earnest. The temper of the House of Commons has already been proved. All debates in the summer months showed its unanimous resolve that further aggression must be resisted. It applauded the guarantees to Poland, Rumania, and Greece.

The probable cost of war has been counted. It would be a terrible cost, and the method of bloodshed is abhorrent to the English people as it is to others. Any peaceful honorable course which would avert conflict would be welcomed by the House of Commons. Until the last moment this will not be despaired of. But if none is found, there is no doubt that Parliament, speaking as one man for the British people, will assure the Government of calm and steadfast support.

If there is something that seems still obscure in Britain today it is the policy and intentions of Reichsführer Hitler—not, as in 1914, the policy and intentions of the British Government which are hardly to be doubted at this late hour.

Hitler on a Russian Pact

From "Mein Kampf"

"The fact of the conclusion of a treaty with Russia embodies the declaration of the next war. Its outcome would be the end of Germany. . . .

"The present rulers of Russia do not at all think of entering an alliance sincerely or of keeping one.

"We must never forget that the regents of present-day Russia are common bloodstained criminals; that here is the scum of humanity, which, favored by conditions in a tragic hour, overran a great State, butchered and rooted out millions of its leading intellects with savage bloodthirstiness, and for nearly ten years has exercised the most frightful regime of tyranny of all time. Nor must we forget that these rulers belong to a nation which combines a rare mixture of bestial horror with an inconceivable gift of lying, and today more than ever before believes itself called upon to impose its bloody oppression on the whole world. . . . One does not conclude a treaty with someone whose sole interest is the destruction of his partner. Above all, one does not make them with parties to whom no treaty would be sacred, since they inhabit this world, not as the advocates of honor and truthfulness, but as the advocates of lying, deceit, theft, rapine, and plundering. . . .

"Germany is today the next great battle aim of bolshevism. . . .

"The struggle against Jewish bolshevization of the world requires a clear attitude towards Soviet Russia. You cannot drive out the Devil with Beelzebub. . . .

"I do not forget the constant impudent threat which the then pan-Slav Russia dared level against Germany; I do not forget constant practice mobilizations whose sole point was to offend Germany; I cannot forget the attitude of Russian public opinion which, even before the War, outdid itself in hateful sallies against our nation and Reich, cannot forget the influential Russian press which always was more enthusiastic for France than for us.

"But despite all that there had also been an alternative before the War; one could have relied on Russia in order to turn against England.

"Today relations are different. If, before the War, one could have gone with Russia at the cost of throttling every last feeling, this is today no longer possible."

The Voice That Needs to Be Heard Around the World

'Niggs' Heals a Breach

We were all sitting round on boxes of new stuff in Benjy Brown's store when Clem Harder came in. It was long after dark. Out in the road it was black as your hat and beginning to snow. Up at the postmaster's, on the hill, a light shone in the office. That would be the Postmaster and Myron Greeve playing a game of cribbage. Down over the lake the wind howled a little, thin-like. Clem had his sheepskin coat-collar turned up, and his cap pulled down snug to his ears.

"Marthy wants kitchen matches, Benjy," he said. "An' I might have a little sack o' them jelly beans into the case there."

It was warm in the store, smelling quite a good bit of the kerosene stove and the lamp hanging over the case with all the little pink and yellow and red candies in it.

"Gittin' a nip in the air," Clem volunteered.

"'Bout time," Clyde Bush laughed. We'd had unnaturally warm weather.

Seth Phinney spoke up slowly. "Rolf Hayden was over from Silver Lake today, an' he says there's ice a half-inch thick in the Dobbins Pond." He knew—we all knew—Clem hadn't come in just for matches and a sack of jelly beans and to say there was a nip in the air. He had something to tell.

"I went up to the head of our lake today and looked," put in Burney Purdy. "Ice ain't started there yet."

"What you bin doin' today, Clem?" Bill Perkins inquired.

"Who, me?" Clem is like that. When he has something to tell, he pretends he knows nothing.

"Seen you goin' along to the Widow Dover's house," remarked Clyde. "How's she takin' it?"

* * *

We all knew what he meant. He meant was the Widow's dander still up over the Teagle girl coming back and living alone in the white house on the hill south of the village. It's fourteen months next week she's been away. There's rumors. Some say she got married, and it didn't pan out. Some say she's been places. Anyway, folks don't like her coming back and living by herself in the town. Least of all the Widow.

"Couldn't say," Clem replied, aggravating-like. "She sent Lincoln round to the farm last night to say if I'd seen Niggs—that big black cat of hers—to let her know where. She couldn't find hide nor hair of him. Thought maybe he got locked in somewhere, prowlin'. Her and that cat!"

"Did she get the cat back?" Benjy asked, looking up from weighing flour out of the barrel to put up in little packages.

"Yes," says Clem. "The cat come back this afternoon. In a mighty on-usual way, it come back."

"Don't see how there could be any on-usual way for a cat to come back home in this town," observed Clyde, mildly. The town is like an open book, and everybody knows every line and corner.

"Well—" Clem looked mischievous. "The cat come home with the Teagle girl."

None of us was looking for news such as that, and there was a scraping of feet on the floor, and a banging down of the legs of chairs. "You mean to say the Teagle girl went to the Widow's house?"

Benjy put down the flour scoop and stared.

"Yup," went on Clem. "Right straight up to the front door, nice as you please—and a-carryin' Niggs!"

"That ornery cat never let NObody h'ist him." Clyde Bush spoke, as though Niggs had outraged public opinion.

"Well, he let the Teagle girl," asserted Clem, with what looked to be some satisfaction. We could hardly wait for him to tell the rest.

* * *

Clem, it seems, was leaving by the back door when the Teagle girl arrived. Recognizing her, Clem, nothing loath, waited, watched, and listened. Translated from his homely phraseology, it seems the following colloquy took place:

"What you doin' with my cat?" shouted the Widow, putting out her hands to snatch the animal.

"Oh, you mustn't!" cried the Teagle girl.

"Mustn't? Mustn't? What's that you say? That's my cat, an' I'll thank you to hand it in, an' go right away from this house."

"I came to tell you that I found the cat yesterday evening, caught between two braces in the top of our barn. I expect he'd been chasing mice, and fell down the hole. I thought he was badly hurt. I got him out as carefully as I could and then—" The girl began to cry.

"Now stop that," the old lady called out. "Niggs is here, and all right, and I thank you kindly and good day."

"But I have to tell you the rest," the girl said. "Lincoln Drew came and asked me if I'd seen Niggs. I told him I hadn't. So I've come to bring Niggs back, and tell you I lied, because he was in my kitchen all the time."

"Humph! I'm not surprised," says the old lady.

"But you don't understand. I must tell you why I lied. Since I came home—no one has—spoken to me at all—and I was lonesome—and Niggs was grateful to me when I got him out and gave him some milk by the kitchen stove. So I kept him. I meant to return him today. I just wanted—someone to talk to—for a while—."

* * *

The men, sitting around in the smoky light, were silent. It seemed a little sad. After all, they all had someone to talk to, in their own houses. . . .

"When I got home, the Widow sent for me to come right back," Clem went on. "And what do you think she wanted? She told me to stop by the Teagle girl's house and ask her if she'd like Niggs to keep, as she has so many cats she'd never miss one!"

"But Niggs! Any other cat, but Niggs!" Benjy protested.

"That's what I says to her," concluded Clem. "An' what d' you think she says to me? She looked at me real sharp and she says, 'Clem Harder, ain't you never heard that if you're going to make a gift it's not to be somethin' you don't want, but somethin' you do—if it's to be worth anything to the person you give it to. Now you git on over to the Teagle girl's house an' ask her if she'll take Niggs—for comp'ny.'"

JANET MABIE

North . . South . . East . . West

Many Ways to Peace

By Frank L. Perrin

There are many ways to peace, and but few, happily, that lead to war. We are inclined to reverse this statement in times like the present, when the tendency of so many people everywhere is to regard war as inevitable and a resort to arms as imminent. But a declaration of war, or some overt and deliberate act of war, must change the normal status of peace to one of conflict. It is true that this change may come suddenly, in a day or in an hour. Like a drop of ink in a mass of water, the striking of the first blow or the issuance of the command to fire the first gun, changes the condition of the whole, suddenly and irretrievably.

For months the thoughts of the peoples in many parts of the world have been perplexed and troubled by the assumption, the belief, that a general war, more terrible and more destructive than the World War, was inevitable. But despite this contagion of dread and fear there has remained the hope, strengthened by faith, that the folly of a generation ago would not be repeated. And there has been reason for this faith, and encouragement for this hope. Yet nothing seems assured except the fact that up to this moment the breaking point has not been reached. Even before these lines are read the worst may happen. But today, and perhaps for tomorrow, there is hope and an abiding confidence that the way to peace may remain open.

* * *

The weather-wise and observing learn that in times of threatening storms, when the atmosphere seems tense with pent-up forces, a vivid flash of lightning, the roll of sonorous thunder, and the rush of released air combine to disperse and temper the heat and clear new areas of visibility. A day or two ago the whole world was aroused by the announcement of the agreement between the German Reich and Soviet Russia upon the terms of a non-aggression pact. At once, and perhaps quite naturally, it was assumed that this made certain the alignment of once unfriendly nations against the democracies and other anti-Axis powers. Perhaps such an inference is justified. Events alone will prove or disprove the fact.

But suppose the circle which might embrace nations and peoples willing to be bound, actually, by non-aggression pacts were widened and extended. Suppose all the Powers, great and small, should sign a general and all-inclusive non-aggression pact. Would the general peace, or the peace status of signatory nations be thereby endangered? There is, or should be, the confident realization that there are more ways to peace than direct or devious ways to war. It should be realized too, that the balance of power, the balance of strength, the balance of wisdom, and the balance of courage and right are all on the side of peace.

* * *

How convincingly and persuasively this fact is proved can be realized when we stop to view the world scene during the brief years since 1914-1918. Democracy, as its ideals of human freedom and human justice, equal opportunity, and religious liberty have been exemplified and enjoyed, has survived in those nations where the voice of the people has advised and directed governing authority. The assertion of racial or nationalistic rights has not aroused jealousies or fomented discord. The pride of the democracies has been in their record of fair dealing with their own and neighboring peoples.

It is on this record that the democratic nations of the world rest their hope for continued and uninterrupted peace. Neighboring or remote nations have nothing which they covet or which they would take away by stealth or force. A reasonable and not overly altruistic appraisal of Soviet Russia's attitude today would place that country and its people, and as definitely its rulers, on the side of those nations which deplore the alignment of race against race, culturally or religiously, and which seek a broader and more generous level of human equality.

So for the moment, hopefully and confidently, it may be assumed that even the signing of the strange non-aggression pact will not hasten the hour of destruction. Its implications and ramifications are many. An axis, like a wheel or an encircling chain, is no stronger than a weak or ill-fitting part or link. The insertion of an awkward or crudely-shaped segment may upset or actually destroy the balance sought.

As the verdict is awaited, as the hands of the clock move slowly but perhaps inevitably toward the hour when the decision will be made, the courage and fortitude of brave men and women everywhere is being tried in the fire. A prayer for peace is in every heart and upon all lips. Because of this we all know that the way to peace is open.

The Wide Horizon

Britain's National Theater

By Harold Hobson

LONDON

For the first time in the history of Great Britain a municipality has voted public money for the endowment of dramatic enterprise. Sheffield has recently paid over a first installment of £100 on the £500 gift promised to the National Theater. It is expected that before long several other municipalities will make similar presentations.

Such an incident as this does much to modify the suspicion that Britain is not really a theater-minded country, which has for more than a quarter of a century prevented the establishment of a true National Theater. Nor is this by any means the only indication that Great Britain is at last beginning to realize the significance and value of the theater in the scheme of national life. The British Council, for example, exists for the purpose of making the United Kingdom favorably known abroad. To this end it performs a multitude of functions. It entertains visiting foreign journalists; it sends English books abroad; it endows scholarships; it arranges lectures. But also it turns to the theater in its search to discover ways and means of increasing the prestige of Britain. It has brought over to London the company of the Royal Greek Theater at Athens, and has sent the English Old Vic company touring the Near East. In the autumn it is possible that it may arrange for an English theatrical organization to visit the United States. On such enterprises as these it spends about £10,000 of public money every year, a circumstance that testifies to the recognition of the importance of the drama in the national existence.

* * *

All this greatly encourages the workers for a National Theater in London. In one sense they need encouragement, for, although Britain has never before had an official National Theater, it has actually had two theaters which regarded themselves as such, theaters which still exist and enjoy a good deal of prosperity, but which, so long as they claimed the high distinction of representing the best in the nation's art, lamentably failed to pay their way. These theaters were Drury Lane and Covent Garden.

Sometimes they were under the management of the same person. Exactly a hundred years ago, a certain Alfred Bunn, who had controlled them for a long period, was writing his sorrowful reminiscences. He had entered upon their management, he says, sans souci. He left it sans six sous. Many of the difficulties that defeated him will face the new National Theater at the end of the Cromwell Road whenever it opens its doors.

For a certain time at Drury Lane the transcendent genius of Garrick had overcome all obstacles and in the season of 1747 the theater's accounts showed a profit of £15,558. 15. 2½. But under Bunn's regime genius was scarce, and rates of pay high. Kean, at the height of his fame, drew into Drury Lane £562. 10. 8 a night. For this he was paid £8 a week. But a century ago English actors and actresses had already begun to tour America, and when they returned they demanded big increases in salary, Charles Young, who in 1821 earned £20 a week, got £20 a night the next year. Players were imperious in their demands, brooking no refusal. One actor who was engaged at £60 a week, but proved no attraction to the public, was asked by the harassed theater manager if he would wait a little for his money. "Certainly," he replied, and pulled up a chair and sat down.

* * *

Salaries today are even higher than Bunn found them, and the size of theaters has not increased. Prices, though constantly complained about by the public, are scarcely at all more than before the war, so that unless a production immediately plays to capacity, it generally has to be taken off. In a severely competitive sphere of entertainment the National Theater, even though subsidized, will have to solve this particular problem, or endure the same process of decay as Drury Lane before it became frankly a house of popular and spectacular entertainment.

So hampered was Drury Lane by this question of salaries that it was unable to encourage the development of a vigorous contemporary drama because it had no money with which to pay authors' royalties. It had to depend on the drama of the past. This is a danger to which the National Theater, by its desire to do honor to Shakespeare and the great record of the English theater, may be particularly liable. But it is one that should at all costs be avoided, for Mr. J. B. Priestley is quite right in saying that the true success of the National Theater will be gauged by the services it renders to contemporary playwrights. But there is every reason to suppose that the National Theater will survive all tests, for it is backed by a national appreciation of the drama such as has not been known in England for centuries.